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Japan

Abe-Baker Discuss Japan-U.S. Security Treaty

'Vital' Role of Treaty Stressed

OW2106021990 Tokyo KYODO in English 2308 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 20 KYODO—Japan's special emissary Shintaro Abe said Wednesday the nation's mutual security treaty with the United States has played a "vital" role in preserving the security of both Japan and the far east.

Speaking at a State Department luncheon commemorating the 30th anniversary of the revised Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Abe said the treaty has also helped Japan become an economic superpower.

"The Japan-U.S. security arrangements provide the most important framework for security, stability, and development in the Asia-Pacific region," Abe said.

He added the treaty also gives "international credibility to Japan's fundamental position as a nation committed not to become a military power, thus facilitating the acceptance of larger political and economic roles for Japan by its neighbors."

At the luncheon co-hosted by Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, Abe said, "I want to emphasize to my American friends that the U.S. has an indispensable role to play for the development of the Asia-Pacific region."

Abe also proposed the creation in Japan of a "Japan-U.S. partnership fund" to promote scholastic exchanges between the world's two largest economies.

Japanese officials said the proposed fund is roughly modeled on the Fulbright scholarship program under which many young Japanese have studied at U.S. universities since the end of World War II.

Son-in-law of the late Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Abe in his luncheon speech recalled a "warm and firm handshake" with then U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower while accompanying Kishi on his trip to the U.S. in June 1957.

Abe arrived in Washington Tuesday to represent Japan at ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the revised Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

A former foreign minister, Abe told the audience at the State Department luncheon that "our two nations made a very wise choice" by signing the defense pact.

"At times of confrontation between East and West in the cold war era, the treaty played a vital role in preserving the security of Japan and international peace and security in the Far East," he said.

"And it has also contributed much to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole."

Abe, who also previously served as the ministers of agriculture and international trade and industry, expressed confidence that Tokyo and Washington could settle trade disputes "through joint efforts and cooperation."

"We must strive together, so that these economic problems may not be allowed to undermine the basic fabric of mutual trust which has been nurtured over the years between our two countries," he said.

Abe is to meet President George Bush on Thursday.

A leading candidate for the Japanese premiership, Abe pledged that Japan is prepared to shoulder more of the mutual defense burden with the U.S. and promote the flow of Japanese technologies to the U.S.

"It is essential that the dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union be further increased and strengthened," Abe said, referring to his January trip to Moscow where he met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gorbachev reportedly told Abe at the time that he planned to visit Tokyo sometime next spring.

"One of the greatest challenges Japan and the U.S. face in the 1990s is to help to make the current trend toward stable international relations, based on dialogue and cooperation, take hold in the Asia-Pacific region, where many kinds of tensions and unsettling factors leading to instability still exist," Abe said.

Forum To Be Upgraded in Level

OW2106022290 Tokyo KYODO in English 2320 GMT 20 Jun 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, June 20 KYODO—Secretary of State James Baker said Wednesday the United States has accepted a Japanese proposal to upgrade a U.S.-Japan security forum to full ministerial level.

Baker made the remark in a meeting with Japan's special emissary, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, before hosting with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney a luncheon marking the 30th anniversary of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Japanese officials said.

During the meeting, Abe expressed commiserations on a fire on Wednesday aboard the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Midway in waters off the eastern coast of Japan that left one person missing and 16 injured.

A senior Japanese official said Baker has written a letter to Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama agreeing to the Japanese proposal to upgrade the current Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SCC).

Nakayama made the proposal in a meeting with Baker in San Francisco on June 15.

The SCC is headed by the foreign minister and director general of the Defense Agency of Japan and the U.S. ambassador to Tokyo and the commander in chief of the U.S. Forces in Japan.

The new security consultative arrangement will consist of the foreign minister and the state minister in charge of defense from Japan and the state and defense secretaries from the United States.

A State Department official said the upgraded SCC will pave the way for "much more equal contributions to our common objectives" and "equality in representation" on security matters.

Abe met Baker and Cheney briefly before declaring in his luncheon speech that "at times of confrontation between East and West in the cold war era, the treaty played a vital role in preserving the security of Japan and the international peace and security in the Far East."

Abe unveiled a program to set up a "Japan-U.S. partnership fund" with an initial funding of 50 billion yen.

Baker used the brief meeting with the special Japanese envoy to stress the need for further progress in the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks so as not to sacrifice all the progress made so far.

Abe responded that he will convey the U.S. view to the Japanese Government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Japanese officials said.

The two countries are scheduled to hold two days of SII talks in Tokyo June 25-26 to produce a final report.

The luncheon in the Benjamin Franklin Room at the State Department was delayed by about half an hour due to a bomb scare.

Both Baker and Cheney underscored the importance of the defense pact with Japan in their congratulatory speeches at the luncheon meeting attended by some 100 people.

The guests included former Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield and former Senator and White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker.

"The treaty has been and it remains the vital cornerstone, both of our relationship and of stability in the region," Baker said in his speech.

He said Japan and the United States "are increasingly pursuing parallel interests worldwide" in issues ranging from nuclear and missile proliferation to drug-trafficking, refugees, terrorism and the environment. These challenges demand "the creativity and resources that only the U.S. and Japan can bring to bear" and call for a "global partnership" between the two nations, Baker said.

Cheney said the 30-year-old treaty of mutual cooperation and security, a replacement of the 1952 security treaty, has been "a resounding success."

"While there is sometimes a dynamic friction shared by our two countries on the trade front, the military-to-military relationship is sound in the sense of being continuously warm, supportive and mutually beneficial," he said.

Cheney, a leading skeptic of the end of the cold war, said, "we must maintain adequate military forces to meet adversarial capabilities," and that "trade and commerce can only be conducted within a peaceful environment made possible by credible defense capabilities."

Final SII Report Predicted

OW2106032290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0146 GMT 21 Jun 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, June 20 KYODO—Japan's special envoy, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, assured American leaders on Wednesday the two countries could conclude a final report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) in Tokyo next week.

"I believe it is possible" to conclude the SII talks scheduled for June 25-26, Abe told Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney before attending a luncheon celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Abe made the assurance after Baker pressed Japan to help revive the stalled SII negotiations.

Some U.S. trade officials were so dismayed by a lack of progress in the SII during a recent Hawaii meeting that Baker and five other cabinet members wrote a joint letter to their Japanese counterparts.

But a meeting between Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Baker in San Francisco on June 15 has led some Japanese and U.S. officials to express guarded optimism about the outcome of the Tokyo talks.

Baker raised the SII issue in the brief meeting with Abe, apparently because of fears that SII and other trade disputes between the world's two largest economies are putting a damper on the overall Japan-U.S. relations, including the defense pact.

Abe, leader of a major faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, responded that he will relay the U.S. position on the SII to the government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

At the meeting with Baker and Cheney, Abe expressed commiserations on a fire Wednesday aboard the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Midway in waters off the eastern coast of Japan in which 16 crew members were injured and two are missing.

Abe and his American hosts turned to less contentious issues when they attended the State Department luncheon hosted jointly by Baker and Cheney.

"On this 30th anniversary of our treaty of mutual cooperation and security, I believe each of our two countries can take pride in the fact that we have firmly maintained our security arrangements, while successfully working together to overcome problems and to meet challenges," Abe told some 100 guests invited to the event.

"The history of our relations in these three decades is eloquent testimony to the fact that our two countries made a very wise choice," he said.

A bomb scare delayed the luncheon held at the Benjamin Franklin Room for half an hour. Baker later brushed off the incident, saying "something came up that was beyond our control."

In his speech at the luncheon, Baker said the security treaty has "clearly well served its signatories on both sides of the Pacific."

The secretary of state also hailed what he described as a "landmark agreement" in 1983 under which Japan pledged to provide defense-related technologies to the U.S.

Advanced electronics and computers will be increasingly critical to defense efforts and "Japan is well-positioned to make a major contribution to expanding this dimension of our security partnership, underscoring our new equality," Baker said.

Cheney equally praised the security treaty with Japan as "a resounding success."

"Our combined defense efforts served to protect Western interests in northeast Asia, and are the foundation of the U.S.-Japan global partnership aimed at addressing a myriad of global problems facing us today," he said.

Before the luncheon, Baker told Abe that the U.S. has agreed to upgrade the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SCC) to full ministerial level.

The current committee consists of the foreign minister and the state minister in charge of the Defense Agency from Japan and the U.S. ambassador to Tokyo and the commander in chief of the U.S. Forces in Japan. U.S. representation will be upgraded to the secretary of state and the secretary of defense under the new security consultative arrangement.

In his speech at the State Department luncheon, Abe also reminisced of a trip he made to the U.S. In 1957, accompanying then Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, his father-in-law.

Abe said he recalled "the warm and firm handshake that the war-hero President (Dwight) Eisenhower gave to me, and also golf at Burning Tree Country Club where Sen. (Prescott) Bush, the father of President (George) Bush, participated."

Baker and Ryohei Murata, the Japanese ambassador to Washington, exchanged broad smiles as Bush's name was mentioned.

Abe is to meet Bush at the White House on Thursday.

After the luncheon, Abe was escorted to the adjacent Jefferson Room where the original text of the treaty from the U.S. National Archives was displayed as part of the anniversary celebrations.

Abe later met with Rep. Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, and several other House members to exchange views on the Philippines, the Korean Peninsula, China and Japan's claim to the "northern territories," held by the Soviet Union since the closing days of World War II.

Stricter Safety Urged Upon U.S. Military

OW2106045590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—The Japanese Government has asked the United States military to improve its safety practices following Wednesday's explosion and fire on the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Midway.

"We have asked the Americans to ensure they are taking sufficient safety precautions, and the U.S. military acknowledged our request," Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said.

Sakamoto said the request was made after a fire which left 16 sailors injured and two missing broke out in a fourth deck storeroom on the 67,000-ton carrier.

Sakamoto told a regular press conference Japan would not be able to ascertain whether the accident was due to negligence until the cause of the accident was identified.

He said the government on Wednesday requested a report on what caused the fire which he said burned for 12 hours after the accident occurred.

"Since trust between Japan and the United States is involved, I think they will report to us about the cause of the accident as soon as they know," Sakamoto said.

The carrier, with some 4,500 crew members on board, is expected to return to the Yokosuka Naval Base Thursday afternoon.

Investigation Requested

OW2106105790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama asked U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost on Thursday to ensure that military forces in Japan observe safe practices after Wednesday's fire on the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway, top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said.

The request was the second by Japan in seeking to ascertain the cause of the accident and in urging stricter safety practices.

On Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry requested an investigation of the cause of the accident which killed two crewmen and injured 16 others.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto told a regular news conference he thought it unlikely that the accident would give rise to a new wave of anti-American feelings, despite the quickly organized demonstrations in the carrier's home port of Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture.

"There have been a lot of protest demonstrations in the past, but I think the Japanese people understand the importance of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," Sakamoto said. "I think calm will be restored."

The security pact, once the focus of mass protests, has been widely discussed in the media in anticipation of its 30th anniversary Saturday.

Soviets Detained 594,000 Japanese After WWII

OW2006193590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1451 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Academics and Red Cross officials from the Soviet Union admitted Wednesday their nation detained some 594,000 Japanese for forced labor after its 1945 advance into then Japanese-held Asian territory.

Aleksei Kirichenko, a senior official at the Oriental Studies Institute of the Soviet Science Academy, acknowledged in an emotional keynote speech at a two-day symposium that among the detainees, some 546,000 were taken to camps in the Soviet Union.

Most camps were in Siberia. Other detainees were sent to Soviet Europe and the Caucasus and 12,318 were sent to Mongolia. The statistics show 62,068 died in detention.

The figures come from official Soviet data on Japanese military detainees captured by Soviet troops in August and September, 1945, Kirichenko said. Kirichenko, who is understood to have close ties with Soviet Presidential Council member Yevgeniy Primakov, is leading a four-member Soviet team to the forum.

Some Japanese detainees were sentenced to 25 year terms as war criminals in spite of the fact that Japan did not invade Soviet territory.

"The problem of Japanese military detainees was destined to shadow Japan-Soviet relations later on," Kirichenko said.

Participants at the forum, which ends Thursday, often became involved in heated discussion over whether Japan or the Soviet Union had been first to break the bilateral treaty of neutrality.

Kirichenko said the Soviet Army had already begun its advance into then Japanese-held areas in the Far East before officially declaring war on Japan. Japan maintains the treaty was still effective as the residual term was until 1946, though Moscow had declared it would not renew the agreement.

The audience of 300 was composed mainly of former detainees who have not received substantial compensation from the Japanese or Soviet Government. Many responded angrily when Soviet speakers told of "humanitarian" treatment toward Japanese detainees or mentioned justification for the Soviet military advance just days before Japan's surrender.

Rokuro Saito, who heads the All-Japan Former Internees Association, said the Soviet attack on Japanese-held areas in defiance of the treaty of neutrality was a violation of international law. He also said the Soviet occupation of four islands off Hokkaido is a continuation of the illegal 1945 military advance that must be abrogated immediately.

Saito said the detention of Japanese was against the Potsdam Declaration and other international standards on war prisoners.

He described the forum as "historic" and praised Soviet delegates for their courage in participating.

Saito, himself a former detainee, also demanded compensation for their forced labor and a return of remains of those who died during the period of forced labor.

"The scheduled visit by (President Mikhail) Gorbachev in 1991 must be a chance to erase gaps and build a bridge over humanitarian issues," he said.

The Japanese Government insists a return of four northern Soviet-held islands as precondition to improving ties with Moscow. But Wednesday's meeting showed there is a deep-seated view among the Japanese public that the illegality of the 1945 Soviet aggression against Japan must be reviewed in the context of the islands issue, Japanese participants said.

Japanese at the forum expressed disappointment after Kirichenko's speech, saying it was an apparent retreat from his previously reported view that the Soviet military advance and resulting detention of Japanese were illegal.

Kirichenko was reported in a Japanese monthly as saying the advance was against the Soviet-Japan treaty of neutrality and that the detentions of some for as much as 11 years until 1956 were against the Potsdam Declaration which allowed for repatriation of Japanese soldiers after surrender on August 15.

Asked the reason for the change of the stance, Kirichenko said he was representing the Soviet delegation at the forum.

"This is different from a personal position," he said.

A Japanese panelist Professor Nobuo Shimotomai of Tokyo's Hosei University, however, said the forum was a significant outcome of Gorbachev's perestroika.

Shimotomai said the recent Soviet apology to Poland over the Katyn Forest massacre of Polish Army officers had parallels with Japan and fitted Gorbachev's "review of history" from the time of the Stalin regime, though a Soviet law expert ruled out such a comparison.

The forum will conclude Thursday afternoon after further discussion and the drawing up of appeals to leaders of both nations.

Mexico's Salinas Encourages Japan To Invest

PA1906175290 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Among today's top stories is President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's tour of Tokyo, Australia, and Singapore. Financial cooperation with Mexico has been positive, but today Mexico expects investments. The country needs industrial cooperation, as President Salinas said during an interview on Japanese television.

President Salinas explained to his interviewers on Japan's NHK television that a trade agreement between Mexico and the United States would lead to the emergence of one of the largest economic zones in the world, and it would considerably boost investments in Mexico. He added that increased investments are expected precisely from countries such as Japan.

The president underlined the advantages that Mexico offers as a strategic point in worldwide economy. He described Mexico as the entrance to two large markets: United States and Latin America. To this effect, President Salinas reiterated the statements he made in a message to the regional leaders who attended the 23d conference of the Pacific basin in May: financial cooperation has been positive but today Mexico expects investments. The country requires industrial cooperation through vehicle, electronic, and petrochemical firms and, of course, tourism companies.

Precisely to this, very early today President Salinas initiated his activities in Tokyo, where the focus has been on financial matters. The president breakfasted with Japanese bankers who are largely responsible for the success of Mexico's foreign debt renegotiation and from whom he is expecting a new form of cooperation.

During the midmorning hours President Salinas and his wife, Mrs. Cecilia Ocelli, will attend the tea ceremony at the (Uranseke) school and in the afternoon they will visit the Imperial Palace where, in the (Tae Kenoma) room, they will be guests of honor at a luncheon hosted by Emperor Akihito.

The Mexican president will have a heavy schedule in Tokyo today. Early in the afternoon he will hold his first meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at the prime minister's official residence, which will also be attended by distinguished Japanese businessmen. In the evening, President Salinas and Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu will talk privately at the (Akasaka) Palace, where the prime minister will also host a dinner in honor of the Mexican president.

Salinas Leaves for Singapore

OW2006120790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Osaka, June 20 KYODO—Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari left here for Singapore on Wednesday after winding up his five-day visit to Japan.

During his stay in Japan, he met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. They agreed that Japan and Mexico should cooperate to tackle environmental pollution.

Salinas also met business leaders and called for bilateral economic cooperation.

Globalization of Japan's Financial Market Urged

OW1806102790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno urged Monday that Japan's financial and capital market systems be further tailored to international standards amid increasing moves toward globalization worldwide.

In a speech to financial industry leaders, Mieno reiterated the importance of further enhancing market openness through continued efforts for broad-based financial reforms.

Mieno described the Tokyo market as still "inappropriate" to qualify as a leading international market.

Transforming Japan's financial practices, often perceived as peculiar to the country, into ones consistent with the rules prevailing in other major nations is indispensable if Japan is to contribute to stabilizing trading in global markets, he said.

Without making direct reference to ongoing financial reforms, Mieno expressed the hope that all market participants would continue efforts to make Japanese markets more efficient and stable in the event of volatility.

To this end, some advisory panels to Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto have been working out a set of administrative measures for the projected reforms, with an eye to having them pass the Diet during 1992, Mieno said.

But financial industry sources expect the ministry to face difficulties in producing acceptable bills given the conflicting views and problems among banks, brokerage houses, and other financial institutions.

In a related comment, the central bank chief called on financial leaders to improve their risk management capabilities amid the liberalization of financial trading.

If Japan lags behind the modernization of financial structures, it would result in a withdrawal of money from the Tokyo markets to more internationalized markets, Mieno warned.

Joint Financial Firm Established With Thailand

OW1906154890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1458 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. said Tuesday it has started operation of a financial service company set up in Bangkok jointly with Thai interests.

The new company, TMBS General Co., will offer financial services related to the streamlining of various facilities and the infrastructure in both the private and public sectors of the Asian country, it said.

Capitalized at 20 million baht, the joint venture will be owned 37.5 percent by the Japanese trust bank and its affiliate, 37.5 percent by the GF Holdings Group and 25.0 percent by the Thai Military Bank Group, it said.

Text of Kaifu Interview in IZVESTIYA

WA2006162990

For the text of an interview with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu from the 16 June IZVESTIYA, see the Northeast Asia section of the 20 June issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Mongolia

Soviet Union Helps Modernize Ulaanbaatar Airport

OW1706104190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] The Mongolia Civil Aviation Agency, MIAT, plays an important role in the national economy, accomplishing over 27,000 [as heard] routes and carrying 830,000 passengers a year. Today there arises the problem of renewing the plane part of the Mongolian Civil Aviation with comparatively small planes of foreign firms, such as An-28 of Polish production and Soviet Tupolev-154. Particular interest is attached to British plane BAe-146 for 100 passengers. Now the Buyantuhaa airport in Ulaanbaatar is being modernized with the Soviet technical and economic assistance.

Japan-Mongolia Group Executive Secretary Visits

OW2006084590 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar, June 19 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The Society "Japan-Mongolia" was founded with the aim of promoting the development of bilateral relations and strengthening of mutual trust between Japanese and Mongolian peoples", Tokuji Yanagisawa, executive secretary of the "Japan-Mongolia" Society and owner of the Japanese Publishing firm "Santoka Enterprise", said to a MONTSAME correspondents.

He and his wife visited Mongolia at the invitation of the Central Commission of the Children's Fund of Mongolia. [passage omitted]

G. Ochirbat Meets Student Representatives

OW2006094090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Gombojabyn Ochirbat has met with representatives of Mongolian students.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr. Ochirbat characterized as passive the participation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in the preelection campaign. The reasons of this are that the party organizations are getting accustomed to the new conditions in the political life of the countrty very slowly and there has been change in the leadership of the primary party organizations and some party members have caused confusion and embarrassment by intensified critics [as heard] of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party by new political parties for its past errors and deviations, said Mr. Ochirbat.

Great Hural Presidium Amends Election Law

OW1906122890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia has resolved to make some amendments into the Law on Elections of deputies to the people's hural. It envisages to hold the preliminary selection of two alternative nominees if three or more candidates to deputies are elected to local people's hurals. The selection of candidates will be held through open or secret balloting.

'Temporary' Union of Unemployed Established

OW1906100690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] A new public formation was set up recently in Mongolia [and] has the name of Union of Unemployed. It is a temporary organization existing until the problem of jobless people [is] completely settled in Mongolia.

According to official statistics, today there are 27,000 jobless people in the country, which is expected to grow to 60,000 to 70,000 by late this summer—that is, 6.5 and 7 percent of the population—as a result of the ongoing mass staff reduction at a number of establishments.

At present, the union works to partially settle this problem through the development of small industries.

Union of Workers Holds First Congress

OW1906112290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The Union of Mongolian Workers held its first congress. It has noted a big role of the Mongolian working class in the socioeconomic and cultural development of the country and in the implementation of the tasks of renewal of the Mongolian society.

It has been noted that today Mongolian industry turns out in nine days the same amount of product equivalent to that produced in the whole 1940.

Today the Mongolian working class, with their families, constitute more than one-half of the entire population, and at present 440,000 men are employed in material production sphere while over 160,000 work at at industrial branches.

Management Institute Holds Graduation Ceremony

OW1906113590 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The Institute of Management of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia marked its first graduation. Within a year Mongolian managers had a series of lectures on theory and practice of (?owner's) activity in market relations by prominent Mongolian and foreign economists, including a professor of the Manchester University. This was an important event in conditions of the transition of Mongolian economy over to market orientated relations.

North Korea

South Condemned for Paying To Move U.S. Base

SK2106045490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets agreed to shoulder the entire cost of moving the military base of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Yongsan District, Seoul, to the countryside. This is a crazy act which could be committed only by despicable, shameless colonial stooges without the semblance of national dignity, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The U.S. imperialists are going to relocate the U.S. 8th Army Base which has been "catalyzer of the anti-U.S. struggle," in a bid to dampen the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and maintain their occupation of South Korea and colonial rule, the news analyst says, and continues:

The South Korean puppets, far from receiving the rent for the use of the military base from the aggressors, have paid large funds for "its maintenance" and are now going to shoulder the cost of its transfer by their own accord. It reveals their attempt to keep the aggressors in South Korea at any cost and prolong the disgraceful remaining days of the colonial stooges under their patronage.

The puppets, indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation, hope against hope of maintaining the position of colonial stooges, while currying favor with the U.S. imperialists, their master. They are really traitors and watchdog of aggression without an equal in the world.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the intention to occupy South Korea indefinitely and go home at an early date and the No Tae-u group must discard the foolish notion to remain in power for a long period under the aegis of the aggressors and step down from power without delay.

ROK Group Demands Withdrawal of Reform Plan

SK2106103190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The National Federation of Press Unions (Onnonyon) of South Korea in a resolution June 18 demanded that the fascist clique give up the "plan for broadcasting structure reform" and immediately withdraw police force from the "Korean Broadcasting System" (KBS), according to a report.

Onnonyon in the resolution pointed out that the "plan" meant the opening of a new dark era of the press under the rule of the "Sixth Republic" and declared that it would fight to the end to thwart it.

Onnonyon said that the fascist clique's scheme to gag "Christian Radio" and others through the "plan for broadcasting structure reform" is motivated by a "dark intention" to cow the report function of the press organs and, furthermore, intensify interference in their affairs.

Group of U.S. Scholars Visit 'Concrete Wall'

SK2106115190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The visiting U.S. scholars delegation headed by Prof. and Dr. Erwin Marquit of University of Minnesota went to Panmunjom on June 20 and saw the concrete wall built by the United States and the South Korean authorities in the area south of the military demarcation line [MDL].

The head of the delegation said that the concrete wall is not a barricade to check "invasion" from the North, but a structure intended for a political purpose to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The members of the delegation wrote in the visitors' book that they learned well that the concrete wall built in the area south of the MDL of Korea which they saw at first hand is a setup barring the desire of the Korean people for peace.

They paid homage to the Korean people who are making sustained efforts for peace, and said they would do what they could to build a bridge of friendship between the peoples of the U.S. and the DPRK. They added that the concrete wall cannot bar the desire of the Korean people for reunification and the Korean people would certainly destroy the wall and live in a reunified country.

Earlier, the delegation went round educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang, the West Sea barrage, the May Day Stadium and other places.

U.S. 'Aerial War Exercises' in South Condemned

SK2106054690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists deployed formations of nuclear-capable F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers, OA-10 airborn warning and control planes and KC-130 refueling planes from the Kadena Base of Okinawa and Misawa Base of Japan proper and Guam Base in the Osan, Suwon and Kunsan airforce bases of South Korea [as received] from 08:00 to 17:00 of June 16, according to military sources.

The formations of overseas-based nuclear-capable fighter-bombers launched in the sky above different areas of South Korea aerial war exercises simulating a nuclear strike on the targets in the strategic and operational depth of the northern half of Korea from 07:00 to 17:00 of June 17 and 18.

The U.S. imperialists sent formations of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers and KC-130 refueling planes from overseas bases to the sky above Kunsan area and the sky above the West Sea of Korea from 20:00 to 21:00 on June 18 and staged an aerial refueling exercise resembling an actual war.

Aerial warfare rehearsal and exercises of bombing ground targets aimed at increasing practical war capacity under unfavourable weather conditions were also staged by formations of various types of fighter-bombers on June 17 and 18.

The U.S. imperialists held aerial war exercises 8 times in the sky above South Korea under various names on June 18 alone. A total of 300 odd planes were mobilized there.

Such ever-intensifying war exercises bring the tension on the Korean peninsula to a higher pitch.

Group Issues Appeal on 'Anti-U.S.' Month

SK2006160090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) issued an appeal on June 13 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

Saying peace in Korea is still threatened although 40 years have passed since the outbreak of war in 1950, the appeal noted that it is because the U.S. forces present in South Korea pursue an adventurous policy of "strength," aggravating the tension by deploying there a large quantity of nuclear weapons and annually staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

Calling attention to the vigorous struggle of the South Korean workers for genuine trade union rights, the improvement of working conditions and national reunification, it stated the suppression of it by the South Korean authorities cannot evade the denunciation of the international trade union movement.

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the WFTU appeals to the workers and trade unions of all countries in the world to strengthen the movement for solidarity with the Korean people, it said.

SWPUS Says U.S. 'Must Withdraw From Korea'

SK2106112290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The United States must withdraw from Korea and the concrete wall built in the area south of the military demarcation line be demolished at an early date, demanded the Socialist Workers' Party of the United States [SWPUS] in a letter to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was adopted at the 35th National Convention of the SWPUS held in Chicago.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for scheming to ignite a new war on the Korean peninsula, the letter said:

The Socialist Workers' Party of the United States will make clear the history of the dirty war of Washington against Korea and today's truth.

We will join the friends in the United States, Korea and the rest of the world in demanding that Washington unconditionally withdraw its troops from Korea.

We express once again our unconditional support to the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

Article: U.S. Must Change 'Obsolete' Policy

SK2106113190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets which are more frequently staged in South Korea are urged by the strategy of the U.S. imperialists to keep hold on the Asia-Pacific region, says NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

The purpose sought by the U.S. imperialists in the Asia-Pacific region is to contain the socialist and progressive forces with strength and establish domination and control over the region, the author of the article notes, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists have linked various parts of Asia and the Pacific with military bases and constantly keep powerful land, naval and air forces and quantities of nuclear arms in this region. This is entirely aimed at attaining this goal with strength.

South Korea is a decisive area and a forward base for the execution of the Asia-Pacific strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists pursue the policy of strength to tightly grasp South Korea as their colony and military base by perpetuating the division of Korea and, with it as a springboard, oppose our Republic and other socialist countries.

They are arming the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army with more sophisticated combat technical equipment behind the curtain of deceptive "arms cutback", while staging one nuclear war game after another.

All this shows that the military bases of the U.S. imperialists in the Asia-Pacific region serve their strategic aims to provoke and carry out a new war against the North with South Korea as a base and planes, warships and missiles of the U.S. imperialists in those bases are targeted against Korea.

Only when the situation is relaxed and peace guaranteed on the Korean peninsula is it possible to achieve peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

If the U.S. imperialists truly want peace, they must respond to the DPRK's disarmament proposal and take practical steps to defuse tensions, remove the danger of war and achieve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula. To this end, they must change their obsolete Korean policy before anything else.

Further on Pyongyang International Conference

U.S. Withdrawal Urged

SK2006102590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 20 Jun 90

["Participants in Pyongyang International Conference Calls for Guarantee of Peace and Security in Asia-Pacific region"]

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Speaking at the plenary meeting of the International Conference for Disarmament, Cooperation and Development in the Asia-Pacific region which opened here on June 19, many delegates called for getting foreign troops and military bases withdrawn, guaranteeing peace and security and strengthening cooperation among the nations in this region.

Ahmad Jubran, delegate of the Yemen Peace and Solidarity Council, said:
I believe that all the initiatives to dismantle the foreign military bases in the Asia-Pacific region including the Korean peninsula and convert this region into a nuclear-free, peace zone will certainly be realized.

Vladimir Tolstikov, head of the delegation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union, said:
New peaceful initiatives of the DPRK were given a favorable appraisal. It proposed to adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South. Major steps of military detente are suggested to ensure its implementation. I hope that Pyongyang initiatives will find a positive response in South Korea and lead to an atmosphere of trust on the Korean peninsula and in the region as a whole.

B. Basukala, delegate of the Nepal-AAPSO, said:
The withdrawal of all the U.S. military setups and nuclear weapons and its troops from South Korea is the factor of the building of the basis of Korea's reunification and guarantee of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. The peace and reunification of Korea is one of the most important matters in this region.

Shekhar Ganguly, delegate of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, said:
With wild ambition for aggression on and domination over the Asia-Pacific region, the United States is scheming a permanent division of Korea and has built hundreds of military bases and deployed the Seventh Fleet carrying nuclear weapons in this region. All these military bases and aggression forces must be withdrawn.

M. Rahman, delegate of the Pakistan-AAPSO, said:
The countries of the Asia-Pacific region which have become the masters of their destinies should achieve

cooperation in various ways. To this end, precedence should be given to collective self-reliance and South-South cooperation.

To achieve peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, a peace agreement must be signed between the DPRK and the United States, a non-aggression declaration be adopted between the North and the South and disarmament be realised and the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea.

Nguyen Trung Lieu, delegate of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Viet Nam, said:
The policy put forward by the government of the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and its proposals to realize free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South, pulling down the wall of division, are realistic steps for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Stating that no outside forces can decide the destiny of Asian and Pacific peoples, he said the countries in this region hold today an unshakable position in the world arena by expanding cooperation in the economic, cultural and scientific fields.

D.E.W. Gunasekara, delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Association of Sri Lanka, said:
The United States which is directly responsible for the creation of the Korean question continued and still continues to be the stumbling block barring the way for a solution to the Korean question.

The United States must therefore play a positive role on this question and the united nations must, in all seriousness, help to settle this question peacefully and impartially.

Cho Il-min, chief of the mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front, said:
Withdrawal of foreign troops, the abolition of nuclear weapons and the establishment of nuclear-free zones have come to the fore as a main trend of the times all over the world, but in South Korea, a colony of the United States, the U.S. Troops and nuclear weapons are reinforced both quantitatively and qualitatively and the atmosphere of war prevails more than ever before contrary to the above-mentioned trend.

He appealed to all other progressive international organizations and the entire peaceloving people of the world to extend a sustained strong support to and solidarity with the South Korean people in their anti-American and anti-war, anti-nuke peace efforts to terminate subordination and sufferings of division.

Baltazar Pinguel, delegate of the New People's Patriotic Alliance of the Philippines, said:
Many U.S. Military bases, troops, nuclear weapons and destroyers are massed in the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, Guam, etc. We can say about world peace only when disarmament is realized in the Asia-Pacific region and this region is converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Expressing concern over the conversion of the United States and Japan into a military and economic power in this region, he stressed the need for the countries in this region to strengthen cooperation in the struggle against the inequitable international economic order and foreign debts.

Tran Minh Quoc, delegate of the Asian Information Centre of the AAPSO, underlined the need to strengthen cooperation among the countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the economic development and the cultural, scientific and technological fields and its significance. This cooperation, he said, will promote development of the countries and deepen mutual understanding and trust.

M. Ahmed, delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Bangladesh, pointed to the appearance of a trend of ending arms race in the world political arena at present. But we must not slacken vigilance even a moment, he added.

Paul Petersen, delegate of the Australian Anti-Bases Campaign Coalition, said:
We should focus on the question of the Korean peninsula when we discuss the disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. It is because the Korean peninsula, more precisely, South Korea has been turned into a comprehensive nuclear storehouse which is filled with all kinds of nuclear heads, means of nuclear delivery and nuclear bases and the breeding ground of nuclear war which is threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Kim Tae-hui, head of the delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), charged that the Japanese authorities are pursuing a consistent policy of creating "two Koreas" and antagonizing the DPRK, suppressing the just patriotic movement of Chongnyon and conniving at collective assaults on Korean students.

In their speeches the delegates unanimously welcomed and supported in full the five-point policy advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song for national reunification, the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for their realisation.

USSR Supports Unity Policy

SK2006103890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 18 (KCNA)—The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the Soviet People and public circles, resolutely supports the five-point policy for national reunification in which Comrade Kim Il-song indicates the most reasonable ways for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the consolidation of peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the Asia-Pacific region.

V.G. Tolstikov, first vice-president of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union, said this in an interview with a KCNA correspondent in Moscow in support of the five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech.

His policy speech is an important program indicating the road of overcoming the state of division of the Korean nation, creating a climate favourable for reunification and realising the reunification of the Korean nation which has long suffered pain, he noted, and stressed:
We consider that the national reunification policies and the way for the U.N. membership of the North and the South of Korea set forth in the policy speech are very important and principled, indeed.

This constitutes a great progress toward a decisive solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

We, therefore, fully support once again the policies put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union will stand on the side of the Korean people in the struggle to carry through these policies and contribute to realizing them by making all its efforts possible.

Kim Il-song Meets Delegation

SK2006105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) headed by its president Mourad Ghaleb [spelling as received] which participated in the international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region.

On hand were Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Kuk-hon, chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

He received a gift from them.

Sends Letter to Kim Il-song

SK2006110390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was adopted at the international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region which closed here today.

The letter says:
The reelection of respected Your Excellency as president of the DPRK at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, which was held some time ago, is an expression of the unqualified support and confidence of the Korean people in Your Excellency.

Your Excellency in spite of your heavy preoccupation, you received responsible persons of the Afro-Asian peoples solidarity organization and gave them valuable advice regarding the work of the AAPSO.

The advice of Your Excellency has encouraged the AAPSO and the entire participants in the conference very much. The participants in the conference rendered full support to the five-point policy for national reunification which was advanced by Your Excellency at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the new disarmament proposal of your government for peace on the Korean peninsula, and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle of realizing them.

We strongly hold that for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

We express our confidence that with their united efforts, the Korean people will realize the historical cause of national reunification by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, thus making the 1990s a historical decade of national reunification.

We assure Your Excellency that we will firmly stand by the Korean people who are striving for peace and national reunification, and will wage more vigorous solidarity movement for them.

The letter wishes President Kim Il-song a long life and good health.

Letter to Kim Chong-il Adopted

SK2006110990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region which closed here today.

The letter says:
The participants in the conference paid deep attention to the Korean issue which is the focal point of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, and expressed their firm resolve to support the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to promote international solidarity with them.

We render full support to the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by respected His Excellency President at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly and to the national reunification proposals and peace initiatives advanced by the Government of the DPRK, including the new disarmament proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula.

In this year of the 10th anniversary of the advancement of the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK], we will wage more actively the movement for international solidarity with the Korean people in their endeavours for peace and national reunification.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people will prevent the country from remaining divided permanently and will reunify the country by founding the DCRK on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, thus making the 1990s historical decade of national reunification.

The letter wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life and good health.

AAPSO Issues Communique

SK2006111290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A communique was issued at the international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region which closed here today.

Follows the full text of the communique:

The international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region sponsored by the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 19 and 20, 1990.

The conference was attended by 39 delegates from 24 countries and international organizations.

The conference discussed the present situation in the Asia-Pacific region and the issues concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops, dismantling of foreign military bases, establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones and cooperation among countries in this region in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture.

The conference emphasized that all efforts leading to the creation of conditions for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region would be a great contribution to ameliorating the international situation at large and to securing a stable peace in the world.

In spite of indications of detente in the international arena today, the situation in the Asia-Pacific region still remains tense and complicated. This is primarily due to the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists in the region.

The participants in the conference are of the opinion that the United States while professing the ending of the cold war is making every effort to perpetuate its domination in the region.

The United States still maintains its military bases, armed forces and nuclear weapons in Asia and Pacific and continues its routine military exercises to increase tension in the region.

The conference expressed a deep indignation concerning the fact that the Korean peninsula has been turned into a hotbed of tension owing to the nuclear arms build-up and war provocations of the United States.

The conference attached importance to the interrelationship between disarmament and development.

In view of the above, the conference felt that it should be an urgent task of the peoples in the region to frustrate the imperialist design and to promote economic and social progress and independent development, and called for the unity of the peoples of the region towards this end.

The conference considered that these vital demands of the peoples could possibly be realized with success only when the foreign troops are withdrawn, the foreign military bases are dismantled, arms reduction is carried out and the old international economic order is replaced by a new and just one.

The conference welcomed the proposals and initiatives of the countries in the region for the relaxation of tension and for ensuring peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The conference also hails the independence of Namibia after years of arduous battles. The conference expresses its deep satisfaction at the release of Nelson Mandela after 27 years of prison life. The conference sincerely hopes that apartheid and racism will be totally dismantled in South Africa and the basis for a non-racial, democratic South Africa will be laid down sooner than expected.

For disarmament, development and cooperation in the region, this international conference demanded:

- That all the foreign military bases should be dismantled and the foreign troops be withdrawn from the Asia-Pacific region;
- That nuclear disarmament should be carried out and nuclear-free and peace zones be established in the region;
- All nuclear weapons should be eliminated, the region should not be allowed to be a nuclear testing site and a dumping ground of nuclear wastes. No port of any country in the region should open itself to ships carrying nuclear weapons and to nuclear powered vessels.

- That all military alliances like the proposed U.S.-Japan-South Korea pact should be abandoned and large-scale military exercises such as "Team Spirit" and "Rimpac" should be discontinued;
- That naval and air forces of foreign countries should be substantially reduced and military activities on the sea should be gradually reduced to the minimum.
- That the international solidarity should be intensified with the Korean people in their struggle to ease tension and secure peace in Korea, to pull down the concrete barrier built in the south of the country, to realize full-scale opening and free travels between the North and South and to reunify the country by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo;
- That disputes and conflicts in Afghanistan and Cambodia should be solved peacefully through dialogues and negotiations between the parties concerned, in conformity with their interests and the cause of global peace. Some mechanisms should be devised for the purpose.
- That in order to achieve economic security of the developing countries in the region, the struggle to abolish the old international economic order and to establish an equitable and just one should be intensified and the South-South cooperation be developed on the principle of collective self-reliance.

While the whole world is demanding that the Indian Ocean should be converted into a zone of peace, it is deplorable that the United States, France and the United Kingdom have recently withdrawn from the U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean. The conference firmly demanded that the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean-zone of peace must be held under U.N. auspices without further delay.

It is high time for all the countries of this region to explore all possibilities to devise ways and means for meaningful dialogue and necessary steps for unity and cooperation.

The conference called upon all peace forces to intensify the joint struggle for peace, disarmament and development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Closing Speeches Made

SK2106103090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Delegates of various countries and international organizations made speeches at the plenary meeting of the international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region that preceded its closing session on June 20.

O. Togoo, delegate of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mongolia and the international organisation of journalists, said:

Tensions persist and outstanding problems still remain in the Asia-Pacific region. They should be settled by common efforts of the peace-loving forces in this region. The Mongolian People's Republic voices full support to the proposals and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to get foreign troops withdrawn from the Southern half of Korea, realize disarmament and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, hold a wide-range dialogue and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and to the five-point policy for national reunification and new disarmament proposal.

Randriamaro Joel, delegate of the Malagasy Solidarity Committee, said:

We must remember that the United States is crying about the "star wars program", while waxing eloquent about "disarmament". The nuclear military bases scattered over the world are a grave threat to all people.

He condemned the scheme of the U.S. administration to keep South Korea under its influence and the manoeuvres of the South Korean authorities supported by it.

Honesto L. Cueva, delegate of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council, said:

The U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the concrete wall, a symbol of Korea's division, be pulled down and free travel between the North and the South be carried into practice.

The peoples of the Asia-Pacific region should wage a powerful struggle for disarmament.

Ravdangiin Samdandovj, delegate of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY], said:

Top-priority tasks in our region are the struggle for disarmament, for eliminating nuclear weapons, for ensuring durable peace and security in the region. Apart from the large armed forces concentrated in this region, there is a large quantity of nuclear weapons deployed on highly mobile naval crafts. The barrier of division must be pulled down and free travel and full-scale door opening between North and South realized. WFDY reiterates its support to and solidarity with the people and youth of the DPRK in their efforts for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

Chandrajeet Yadav, delegate of the World Peace Council, touched on the danger of nuclear weapons and said that the world people should continue to wage the struggle for realizing disarmament.

Bright is the future of the Asia-Pacific region with rich resources, enormous potentials and a huge population, he said, and pointed to the importance of the establishment of the relations of cooperation and good-neighbourhood and working out of a common action program by the countries in this region.

Conference Concludes 20 Jun

SK2006114690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region which opened here on June 19 closed today, successfully concluding the discussion of the agenda items.

A communique of the international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region was made public and a resolution on Korea adopted at the closing meeting.

The conference adopted letters to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the name of the conferees. A letter to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen, on the reunification of North and South Yemen and a letter to Nelson Mandela, vice-president of the African National Congress of South Africa, on the occasion of his birthday were also adopted. A debate on items on the agenda continued at the plenary meeting held prior to the closing meeting.

Delegates of different countries and international organisations made speeches.

The speakers stressed that the peoples of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region should firmly unite with each other in the idea of independence, peace and friendship and make every possible effort to turn the region into a zone of peace, cooperation and trust free from aggression and war, domination and subjugation, a nuclear-free, peace zone.

'Full Text' of Korea Resolution

SK2006213090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 90

["Full text" of a "resolution on Korea" adopted at the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) international conference for disarmament, cooperation, and development in the Asian-Pacific region in Pyongyang on 20 June]

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region held here adopted a resolution on Korea.

It's full text reads:

Resolution on Korea

The international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 19 and 20 June, 1990, paid deep attention to the tense situation prevailing over the Korean peninsula and the struggle of the Korean people for peace and reunification.

Today when disarmament and detente have become a world trend, the southern part of the Korean peninsula broadly trails against this main stream.

Recently in South Korea where 1,000 nuclear weapons and 40,000-odd U.S. soldiers are already deployed permanently, armed forces are redeployed under the cloak of "reduction," more up-to-date military hardwares including nuclear fighter bombers with ultra-sophisticated techniques hurled in, and nuclear war rehearsals are being staged one after another.

At the same time, the "two Koreas" policy which is aimed at perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula is persistently being followed under the wirepulling of the United States and brutal suppression on the forces calling for democracy and reunification is being intensified.

The danger of the perpetual division of the nation and of a nuclear war is growing on the Korean peninsula.

There is no acceptable pretext or ground whatsoever for the U.S. to keep stationed and to reinforce its troops in South Korea.

The DPRK has been making every possible effort to remove the danger of a nuclear war and achieve peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula.

In his policy speech made at the First Session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly, President Kim Il-song reaffirmed the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and put forward the five-point policy for national reunification.

Furthermore, the DPRK has recently come out with a new disarmament proposal for a sharp reduction in the armed forces of the North and South and for withdawal of the U.S. Armed Forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea in order to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula.

The international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region warmly supports and welcomes the five-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song, and considers it as the most reasonable and rational one for Korea's reunification and peace, as an important initiative which accords with the cause for peace in Asia and the world. It is to be hoped that the United States and the South Korean authorities will respond positively to this proposal.

The conference, recognizing that the achievement of peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula at present is an important and urgent issue in guaranteeing peace in Asia and the rest of the world, holds:

- In order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, a non-aggression declaration must be adopted between the North and South and the DPRK's new disarmament proposal for a sharp arms reduction be realized as soon as possible;
- The United States, in order to promote peace and reunification of Korea, must sign a peace agreement with the DPRK and immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone;
- The concrete wall built in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line on the Korean peninsula should be removed and free travels and a full-scale open-door policy be realized between the North and the South;
- No peace-loving countries should be embroiled in the plots of the separatists aimed at perpetuating Korea's division and they should reject any attempt to legalize the division through the U.N. or other forum.
- All kinds of laws including "National Security Law" and other repressive machinaries in South Korea must be abolished, fascist repression on people be stopped, and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and co-ed Yim Su-kyong and all other people arrested and imprisoned on groundless charges be set free at once;

The conference expresses firm solidarity with the workers, youth and students and people of all walks of life in South Korea who are launching a vigorous struggle for national sovereignty and reunification, upholding the slogan of independence, democracy and reunification.

The conference strongly appeals to the governments, political parties, parliaments, the Non-Aligned Movement, social organisations, international organizations and the people of all strata in different countries of the world to consider the situation created on the Korean peninsula with the seriousness it deserves and expand and strengthen the solidarity with the Korean people through various channels.

Kim Yong-sun Attends Party

SK2106053690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity gave a reception Wednesday evening at the Ongnyu Restaurant in honor of the participants in the international conference for disarmament, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Invited there were the delegations and delegates of different countries and international organizations, a delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front and a Delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) which had participated in the conference.

Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Kuk-hun, chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and other officials concerned were present.

Speeches were made there.

Soviet-GDR Meeting in Moscow on German Unity

SK2106015090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] According to TASS, a roundtable meeting was held in Moscow on 14 June under the sponsorship of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the GDR Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. During the meeting, discussions were held with special interest centering on the external implications of the German reunification process and the future military and political position of reunified Germany.

During the meeting, the Soviet delegates expressed concern that if a reunified Germany should enter the NATO, it could destroy the existing balance in Europe and frustrate the process of Vienna talks on arms reduction.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Romanian President

SK2106050890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings Wednesday to Ion Iliescu upon his election as president of Romania.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Romanian peoples will continue developing in the future.

SFRY Vice President Supports Unity Policy

SK2106044490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Yugoslavia regards the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo advanced long ago by Comrade President Kim Il-song as an ideal overture acceptable to anyone and supports the new five-point policy for national reunification set forth by him in his policy speech at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly and all other reunification proposals and initiatives made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Stipe Suvar, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, stressed this when he met the Korean ambassador to his country on June 15.

The reunification of Korea, he said, is sure to be realised amid the support and encouragement of the entire Korean people as well as of the people of the world.

Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Meeting Concludes

SK2106021090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1330 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] According to TASS, the annual Warsaw Pact defense ministers' meeting that opened 14 June in Berlin, capital of the GDR, concluded 15 June, when a communique was adopted.

Dimitriy Yazov, Soviet defense minister, held a news conference on 15 June to discuss the meeting's results. He said the Warsaw Pact was founded as a result of the natural process of world development under the specific historical conditions extant from the end of the 1940's to the early 1950's. He noted one should not forget that NATO, founded by the Western powers, did not conceal its bellicose ambition but intensively prepared for its realization.

He said we do not have the right to pretend not to see the fact NATO still retains its military strength today after decades have passed. He warned that NATO's strategy remains intact, the modernization of the weapons and equipment belonging to NATO forces is being accelerated, and the combat capabilities of NATO forces are being built up.

He stressed that under these conditions, relations of alliance among the Warsaw Pact countries should not be weakened, and that the policy of weakening them can be a nearsighted one, adversely affecting the balance of strength in Europe—that is, the stability of the continent's situation.

More on Danish Workers' Party Pyongyang Visit

Kim Yong-sun Speaks

SK2006042690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Danish workers' party, Common Course gave a reception last evening upon the conclusion of its Korea visit.

Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish workers' Party, Common Course, spoke at the reception.

Referring to the achievements of the Korean people in the hard-fought revolutionary struggle that he witnessed during his stay in Korea, he said that respected President Kim Il-song had waged the protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle to achieve the independence of the country in 1945.

Everything was destroyed due to the colonial occupation by the Japanese imperialists and the three-year war, but the Korean people successfully rehabilitated the country, the speaker noted, and continued:

This time I had an opportunity to see at first hand the concrete wall built by the Americans in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line. It is a national suffering for the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, to live divided.

The current visit helped me have a better knowledge of the excellent development of the relations of comradely cooperation between the two parties.

He expressed the determination to fight in support of the just cause of the Korean people in the international arena in the future.

Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, spoke next.

He said:

This visit to Korea by the delegation of the Danish workers' party, Common Cause will help upgrade the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and two parties.

We are proud of having comrades like you struggling for the cause of the working class in northern Europe. We will always stand by you who want to build a new independent society free from exploitation and oppression.

We will make sustained efforts to develop still further the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties.

Delegation Departs 20 Jun

SK2006105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Course headed by its chairman Preben Moller Hansen left for home today by air after visiting Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During its stay in Korea it visited Mangyongdae, and went round the West Sea Barrage, the May Day Stadium and other places.

Higher Education Delegation Leaves for China

SK1906153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—A Korean higher education delegation led by Choe Ki-yong, chairman of the Education Commission, left here today to visit China.

It was seen off at the airport by Song Chae-song, first vice-minister of higher education, and an official of the Chinese Embassy here.

Kim Yong-sun Receives PRC Friendship Group

SK1906152790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association led by Zhang Fengyu, vice-governor of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government.

Present on the occasion were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the C.C., the Korea-China Friendship Association, and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Sympathy Message Sent to Chinese Red Cross

SK2006114790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1116 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a message of sympathy to the Chinese Red Cross Society.

Upon hearing the unhappy news of big losses in human lives and property caused by a recent flood in some areas of Hunan Province, China, we express deep condolences and sympathy with the population of the afflicted areas, says the message.

It hopes the flood damages will be healed and the life of the population of the afflicted areas be stabilized at an early date by the efforts of the Chinese Government and Red Cross Society.

Sympathy Message Sent to PRC Friendship Groups

SK2006114990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1118 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association sent a message of sympathy to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

The message says:
Upon hearing the unhappy news that big losses in human lives and property such as houses and farmland were caused by a downpour in some areas of Hunan Province, China, recently, we express deep condolences and sympathy with the population of the inflicted areas through your associations and hope the consequences of the downpour will be cleared away and the life of the population of the afflicted areas stabilized at an early date under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Kaifu's Comments on SDF Law Changes Assailed

SK2106060090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 21 Jun 90

["Dangerous Attempt for Overseas Aggression"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives a few days ago that the government may strive to revise the law on the "Self-Defence Forces [SDF]" so that it could dispatch "SDF" personnel on U.N. peace-keeping mission, according to a report from Tokyo.

This revealed again the Japanese reactionaries' sinister desire for overseas aggression.

The overseas dispatch of the "SDF" is banned by the "Peace Article" of the Japanese Constitution which was instituted after World War II to prevent the revival of defeated Japanese militarism.

However, the Japanese reactionaries, craving for overseas invasion, are scheming to realise the overseas dispatch of the "SDF" at any cost, claiming that it is legally possible to send abroad the "SDF" which is "ready for a prompt combat action."

In March, they declared that Japan was intending to participate in the U.N. peace-keeping activity and hinted that they would revise the "SDF" law banning its overseas dispatch.

Kaifu is trying to justify the criminal scheme, arguing that it is based on "debate among people" and "request from abroad." But this is no more than a deception to cover up the revived Japanese militarists aggressive designs.

His effort is a very dangerous attempt, being a practical expression of the Japanese militarist ambition for overseas expansion.

The Asian people and other peaceloving people of the world are keenly watching the dangerous reinvasion schemes of the Japanese reactionaries.

Chongnyon Sets Month for Support Conference

SK2006155090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo June 18 (KNS-KCNA)—The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), expressing its full support to the agreement at the working-level talks on a nationwide conference for peace and reunification of the country, set the period from July 15 to August 15 as "month for support to the August 15 nationwide conference and promotion of national reunification".

It also decided to make "a 10-day grand march of Koreans in Japan for the promotion of national reunification and participation in the August 15 nationwide conference" from July 18 to 27. The march will take place in the section from Osaka to Tokyo and compatriots' delegates will head towards Panmunjom through Niigata after their march.

As already reported, delegates of Koreans from the North and different alien regions met in West Berlin early this month to have working-level talks on a nationwide conference for peace and reunification of the country. At the talks an agreement was adopted to convene a nationwide conference at Panmunjom on August 15 this year, the year marking the 45th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

Chuche 'Source of Superiority' for Socialism

SK1806113590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "revolutionary traditions of chuche are historic source of superiority and invincibility of our socialism", which says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said in his policy speech that our socialism is one that was chosen by our people and has been consolidated and developed on the basis of the historical roots nursed by their own efforts.

Our socialism is the most solid indestructible socialism with eternal vitality that is being developed and completed with its roots struck deep in the great revolutionary traditions of chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The long-range revolutionary cause of the working class will be accomplished through the process of defending, embodying and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions. Our revolutionary cause can be completed brilliantly only by carrying forward our party's glorious revolutionary traditions."

The party's revolutionary traditions are a historic source guaranteeing the advantages and solidness of socialism.

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our party are great traditions of chuche which were established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of hewing the chuche-oriented path of the Korean revolution.

The greatness of the revolutionary traditions of chuche as the strong roots of socialism finds expression, above all, in that the traditions are a historic source that enables our people to build socialism with their own efforts according to their purpose and demand.

Our party's revolutionary traditions were nursed on pure soil with the popular masses-centred idea as the guideline, not contaminated by any bourgeois ideology or social democracy.

Provided by the long-drawn staunch struggle of the Korean Communists and people on the basis of the pure man-centred idea free from any alien elements, our party's revolutionary traditions serve as a great historic source which makes it possible to build such a solid and powerful socialism.

The greatness of our party's glorious revolutionary traditions also finds expression in that they have a rich and diverse content for the building of the most solid and superior socialism.

The system of the idea, theory and method of chuche is the main content of the greatness of the revolutionary traditions of our party, and from here emanate the essential advantages of our socialism.

The revolutionary traditions of chuche of our party are an invaluable revolutionary wealth which enables our people to consistently advance along the road of socialism they themselves have chosen, without the slightest deviation and vacillation. It is because the revolutionary traditions of chuche are the strong roots, our socialism is strengthened and developed on the most solid foundation and gives full play to its advantages and might, invariably defending its chuche character in any adversity.

An endlessly vast future is in store for our socialism as the revolutionary traditions are brilliantly carried forward under the leadership of our party.

The song singing of the unshakable determination to follow the road indicated by the party centre forever whether the road is full of glory or full of rigors is ringing out from every nook and corner of the country. This clearly shows the resoluteness of our people who consistently carry forward the revolutionary traditions.

The more the imperialists become unscrupulous in their anti-socialist campaign the higher traditional revolutionary spirit of our people is displayed to defend the banner of socialism to the last. As the revolutionary traditions are brilliantly embodied under the leadership of the party, our socialism will vigorously advance in reliance on the strength of the powerful subject of revolution.

Defending and thoroughly embodying the revolutionary traditions is a fundamental guarantee for strengthening the unity of the leader, the party and the masses so as to consolidate the subject of the revolution.

We have nothing to fear and no fortress unconquerable as long as the great Workers' Party of Korea with the highest leadership authority unshakably stands in the centre of our society and we have the powerful subject of revolution closely rallied around the party. The might of the subject will enable our people to adorn history with prosperity of socialism today and tomorrow and forever.

South Korea

North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Development Discussed

SK2106030090 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 90 p 3

[Article by reporter An Song-kyu]

[Text] A Western press report that says North Korea will be capable of producing nuclear weapons in six months is making the world nervous. If this report is true, another deadly tension factor will be added to the situation on the Korean peninsula, which is still not witnessing any lessening of military tension, and it will significantly disturb the overall military balance in Northeast Asia.

In particular, the six-month period noted in the report completely overturns the previous Western appraisal of North Korea's nuclear capability.

So far, North Korea's nuclear capability has been expressed this way: "The present technological level of North Korea has not reached the stage where it can produce weapons; however, since it may try to produce weapons, we ought to place it under international surveillance."

Wolfowitz, U.S. under secretary of defense, speaking last April on the potential development of nuclear weapons by North Korea, said, "North Korea has quite a way to go before it can produce nuclear weapons."

The United States had faith in the Soviet Union's thorough control over nuclear proliferation and North Korea's lack of its own nuclear technology. Therefore, the Bush-Gorbachev talks and the subsequent U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' talks were focused on the potential future development of nuclear weapons by North Korea.

Moreover, there recently have been hints that North Korea might accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), reducing worries about North Korea's nuclear capability to a certain degree.

However, the recent report is all the more shocking because it overturned the current premises about North Korea's nuclear capability. This is because the source of North Korea's nuclear technology is East Germany and Romania, which are outside Soviet control. It is also because North Korea will be producing nuclear weapons in six months rather than five or six years, and because North Korea's acceptance of international nuclear inspection is not suitably workable.

Also, the fact that this information came from the Soviet Union is fairly convincing. Some consider it a mystery as to why the Soviet Union, which has so far thoroughly exercised its thorough control over the nuclear status of East Europe and the Third World with its enormous intelligence capabilities and which has not worried about North Korea's nuclear capability to date, should have disclosed the information so suddenly, as if it had not known about it at all.

Because the United States has never disclosed any direct evidence about North Korea's nuclear status, the Soviet official's remarks remain unsupported by concrete proof.

Therefore, it is too early to assess the truthfulness of the Soviet official's information. Some speculate that he may have made these remarks to exert international pressure on North Korea because, despite North Korea's hint of accepting IAEA inspections, there still are unsettled problems between the Soviet Union and North Korea, or to exert pressure on North Korea to extensively transform itself.

Reunification 'Ball' Said in North's Court

SK2106013890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Inducing Pyongyang To Change"]

[Text] External conditions are changing rapidly in favor of easing tensions in and around the Korean Peninsula and fostering dialogue between the two parts of the divided nation. But little or no change has been visible as far as the doctrinarian orthodoxy and isolationist policy of north Korea are concerned. North Korea remains probably the only islet in the seas of detente and reform.

The peaceful and practical advance being made in Germany toward unity is admirable. With the economies of the two Germanys merging July 1, the prospects for all-German elections—the crowning of the unification process—appear nearer, possibly before the end of the year, as the three leading parties of West Germany prepare to merge with their Eastern counterparts this autumn.

While remarkable liberalization and relaxation sparked by the perestroika policy of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev led to a chain reaction of collapsing Communist governments in Eastern Europe and mitigation of armed confrontation with the West, north Korea refuses to be washed by the wave of today and the future.

The prediction of quite a few north Korea watchers that the first session of the new north Korean Supreme People's Assembly at the end of May might alter the ruling hierarchy to reduce the omnipotent role of Kim Il-song and soften the hard-line policy of Pyongyang turned out to be wishful thinking.

On the contrary, the north Korean dictator and his rubber-stamp parliament reaffirmed their commitment to the orthodox socialist road, giving indications of further tightening their ideological grip on the people to shut out the likely penetration of the wind of freedom which might "contaminate" and disaffect the regimented populace.

In his report to the National Assembly yesterday, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun pointed out that north Korea has yet to respond positively to the call for practicable and productive inter-Korean dialogue and exchange conducive to confidence-building and co-existence between the south and the north. The analysis is correct, to our chagrin.

However, we cannot afford to abandon hope and continued endeavors to bring Pyongyang around to Seoul's cause. We fully endorse the stand of the government to induce spontaneous and steady changes in north Korea through practicable alternatives with patience and in good faith.

As it has been, the ball is in the court of the north Koreans. No more time should be lost in effecting a turnaround from anachronistic obstinacy.

North Looks to Tourism To Fatten Depleted Funds

SK2106014290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The few remaining hard-line Communist countries have seized on the idea that free-spending capitalist tourists might help solve their economic and financial woes.

North Korea is the latest to reach for the tourist dollars, imitating the efforts of Vietnam and Cuba but inadequate accommodations, suspicion of foreigners and ongoing hostilities are not likely to attract many visitors, north Korean watchers said yesterday.

They quoted a foreign journalist who recently visited north Korea as saying that tourists may be put off by the rifle-bearing soldiers patrolling Pyongyang's airport runways, a reminder that the country is a military dictatorship.

The journalist was also quoted as saying that the few tourists who go to north Korea can leave their hotels only with their guides and they see only what the government wants them to see.

Rising from the center of Pyongyang is a 105-story pyramid hotel which the north Korean Communist government hopes will attract capitalist tourists in sufficient numbers to fatten the country's depleted treasury.

Before the hotel, which will have 3,000 rooms and will cost $900 million, can be completed, north Korea must borrow another $230 million from European and North American banks, according to the north Korean watchers.

In the meantime, Vietnam is also seeking tourist business, having declared 1990 the "visit Vietnam year," in honor of the 100th anniversary of Ho Chin Minh's birth.

Unfortunately, the Communist regime is having a difficult time trying to understand how tourism works, they said.

Cuba also lacks hotels and expertise in tourism which is further hampered by hostile or poor relations with capitalist countries, such as the United States, that could be the source of tourists.

Bowing to U.S. Trade Pressure Said Harmful

SK2106063890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—Acceptance of the U.S and the European Community (EC) positions at the Uruguay round of trade negotiations would further deal a blow to the already vulnerable South Korean agriculture, the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) reported Thursday.

The government think tank said provisions the United States and EC came up with in the Uruguay round is feared to unqualify South Korea to use non-trade barriers against imports of foreign farm products and force it to withdraw policy measures to support agriculture, striking a decisive blow to the foundation of its agriculture.

The GATT Uruguay talks are scheduled to end in December with a package of new rules in the trade of 15 sectors. Noting that an agreement in the service sector is expected to be effective January 1991 at the earliest, KIET said Korea would have to open most of the related industries including financial businesses, insurance, transportation, tourism, electricity-communications, construction, hotels and restaurants.

The new provisions will require South Korea to considerably lower tariffs, resulting in an expanded inflow of foreign products into domestic markets, KIET said. Restrictions on imports in accordance with special laws and government subsidies to industrial products should also be eased or withdrawn, it said.

Consumer Groups Assail U.S. Position on Trade

SK2106054090 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 90 p 9

[By Kang Sang-hon]

[Text] The Association of Consumer Protection Organizations (the president of which is Pak Kum-sun), a group of 10 civilian consumer organizations, on 19 June called an emergency board of directors meeting and denounced the U.S. Department of Commerce Trade Representative's Office for asserting "the ROK Government is manipulating import restriction moves from behind the scenes." The association denounced the U.S. Trade Representative's Office for taking this attitude, which unjustly defines what is an exclusively civilian campaign which seeks a high-minded, healthy life for consumers as a government-manipulated move to restrict imports.

Immediately after the board of directors meeting, the association held a news conference during which it issued a statement entitled "A Rebuttal to the U.S. Trade Representative's Office for Distorting an ROK Citizens' Campaign." The association said it immediately sent a copy of this statement to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul.

Lawyer Cho Yong-myon, vice president of the association (and representative of the Citizens Meeting to Study Consumers' Problems), stated at the news conference, "We reconfirm our effort to banish excessive consumption is a minimal self-rescue measure to overcome the economic crisis by restoring the traditional virtue of thrift and saving." He explained this effort has not been prompted by a government request or instruction, as the U.S. side claims.

The statement said, "The recent economic crisis has aroused awareness that the crisis has developed to such an extent the people themselves must resolve it, and the citizens' thrift and savings campaign was launched because of this awareness."

The statement referred to comments by some U.S. and other foreign publications that "the ROK popped open a champagne bottle too soon; the ROK is not a dragon, but an earthworm," and added the citizens' campaign decided to take these insulting, jeering remarks as impetus for self-reflection. The statement said the U.S. side's remarks that labeled our effort to sustain our virtue and right to existence "as a result of government manipulation from behind the scenes" is clearly erroneous.

The statement said "their attitude in which they seem to think they will be able to calm down even a civilian campaign if they exert unreasonable pressure on the ROK government is very insulting." It also vowed to further intensify "the campaign for a sound consumers' life, including one to banish excessive consumption, based on the firm virtue of trying to improve life for everyone."

Vice President Cho explained, "They have a misunderstanding that we, the citizens, act under the directives of the government, and they lack, seriously, an understanding of our unique and traditional virtue of thrift and savings."

All the citizens, as well as the government, now share the feeling our economy is experiencing a very difficult situation because of the local production base's weakened position as a result of opening the markets. Consumer organizations long have claimed we ought to rectify the prevailing overconsumption, pleasure-seeking, and end speculative deals which adversely deepen feelings of a rift between the various strata of the people.

Kim Chon-chu, president of the Federation of the Korean Housewives Clubs, stated, "How subservient our government must have been, because now we see them making such outbursts without hesitation, and these can be regarded as interference in our internal affairs and a defilement of our citizens!" He urged the government to assume necessary toughness in negotiating with the United States, based on our situation and the people's wishes.

Yi Chong-cha, administrative manager of the Federation of Consumer Protection Organizations, said, "The U.S. side regards our country an easy market for its goods and misunderstands its size to be far larger than it actually is." She then added, "This attitude never will help sell more of their goods or to maintain friendly relations between the two countries."

The association says it will closely watch the U.S. side's attitude, and it will not hesitate even to take to the streets if it does not see any improvement. It says it can conduct even a boycott of U.S. goods by gathering together those citizens whose pride has been hurt.

Kim Song-suk, controller of the Consumers Union, said, "The campaign we have conducted so far is to prevent excessive consumption rather than to boycott U.S. goods." She added, "The U.S. side should be precisely aware of the situation that even has led us to think of conducting a campaign against buying U.S. goods."

U.S. Trade Pressure 'One-Sided,' 'Unfair'

SK2106011890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Sour Korea-U.S. Trade Friction"]

[Text] Trading partners sometimes may be involved in minor or serious trade disputes in pursuit of a trade surplus in an effort to export more. Accordingly, controversy can be touched off over unfair trade practices alleged by either side.

As a matter of fact, over recent years there has been trade friction between Korea and the United States since the latter has mounted pressure on the former to open up markets in an attempt to reduce the U.S. trade deficit.

As a result, Korean markets have been opened wider and wider to American goods and services, in particular. In addition to expensive manufactured products, a growing number of farm products including foodstuffs and cigarettes, are flooding into the country from the United States, in spite of harsh outcries from domestic farmers, most of them still living miserable lives due to meager incomes.

We are again distressed at the news reports that Korea-U.S. trade friction is again flaring up as the United States recently alleged that the Korean government is behind a campaign by consumer organizations against luxury imports. A sort of frugality drive required in the face of an economic plight, accompanied by an export slowdown, calls for consumers' self-restraint against the purchase of luxury imports and extravagant lifestyles.

Undisputedly, Korea with its per capita GNP registering only $5,000, still a developing country, needs to continue tightening its belt and follow a frugal and austerity lifestyle. There are many thoughtful citizens in the country who denounce rich but indiscreet people for their use of expensive sedans, furniture, home electric appliances and luxury consumer goods either imported from abroad or locally produced.

It is distressing to learn that the United States has recently dispatched a fact-finding mission to Seoul to determine if the Korean government is involved in the campaign to boycott luxury imports.

As of June 16, Korea's trade deficit this year exceeded $3.7 billion and is anticipated to increase to the $6 billion level by the year-end. During the first four months of this year, the nation's imports from the United States showed an impressive rise of 18.3 percent against only 6.8 percent in its exports to the same country. If this trend continues, Korea's trade balance with the United States is likely to register the first deficit since 1980.

Fortunately, the United States, which has suffered a huge trade deficit in recent years, last quarter succeeded in reducing the red figure to the smallest level in six years, marking a 17 percent drop in April from the preceding month.

Notwithstanding, there are an increasing number of Koreans who think the current American pressure to open wider Korean markets is "excessive and rash," in view of the economic reality.

The U.S. pressure is regarded to be one-sided and unfair, according to the latest report from the Korea Foreign Trade Association in which it is said that the United States is engaged in a wide variety of unfair trade practices to restrict imports from Korea, violating GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) rules.

The report said that the United States last year raised tariff rates on 86 items from an average 8 percent to 16.1 percent, affecting major Korean exports. The broad list of alleged unfair trade practices the Korean foreign traders' association cited includes tightened customs clearance procedures, quota restrictions on textiles, sophisticated quarantine and sanitary inspection and a barrage of anti-dumping suits against Korean exports. The report was made on a collection of complaints from 420 trading firms exporting a total of 110 items to the United States as of last April.

As Korean Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Yi Sung-yun pointed out, the trade friction between the two close allies is attributable largely to U.S. protectionism and other problems involved in U.S. economic policies. But we do not blindly support all of the complaints like jingoists, thinking that some of them may be untrue or exaggerated.

It is unreasonable and unfair, however, for the United States to take issue with the frugality-oriented campaign to restrain overconsumption and extravagant lifestyles among Korean consumers, turning a deaf ear to the complaints as to alleged American trade barriers. Both sides are called upon to make sincere efforts to solve their trade bickering with patience, trying to understand each other's economic situation.

Japanese Minister on Summit, North's 'Isolation'

SK2106012690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 90 p 1

[By Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Tokyo—Japanese foreign Minister Taro Nakayama has expressed the view that the recent South Korea-Soviet summit has plunged North Korea further into isolation and might have an adverse impact on the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

In a conference with the Korean Foreign Ministry press corps at his office Wednesday, he expressed displeasure apparently with Seoul's delayed notification about summit between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco earlier this month. He attributed it to the absence of close contacts between Korean and Japanese foreign ministers.

"I think North Korea might feel more isolated in the wake of the meeting of Presidents Gorbachev and No Tae-u. North Korea must sense isolation further with the fall of East German and Romanian (communist) governments, in which it placed great trust, as well as the Korea-Soviet summit.

"The developments could have ill effects on the easing of tensions. It is not desirable to isolate North Korea... We supported the South and North Korean dialogue in order to help the North come out of its isolation at the Japan-Korea summit (late last May)," he said through an interpreter.

He went on, "Our government has not recognized the North Korean government. Only the Korean government has sought dialogue with the North Korean government," he added, just stopping short of reaffirming Japan's long-standing position to pursue contacts with Pyongyang.

Pointing out the frequent contacts between foreign ministers of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the course of the "great changes" these days, he mentioned with an air of dissatisfaction South Korea's informing Japan of the No-Gorbachev talk only immediately before the historic event.

"We and Korea, the nearest neighbors in Asia, have not done so. Japan is on the list of the least favorite countries of some Koreans still at present. With such an atmosphere we will not be able to become genuine friends...

Japan is no longer what it was before the war. It is devoted to democracy and a market economy as in Korea.

"We are pushing ahead with common goals," he stressed, terming No's visit to Japan as a capital chance to lay the groundwork for a new partnership in the 21th century.

He, however, made it clear that the Japanese government would not involve itself in arranging the transfer of industrial technology to Korea, one of Seoul's most urgent demands to Tokyo.

"The transfer of sophisticated technology is basically concerned with the matter of licensing between private companies. The government has few patents. If there were agreements between the private sectors, technical transfer would take place automatically," he replied.

Minister Nakayama said that Japan would not take over the United States' military role in the defense of Northeast Asia and that Japan would be faithful only to its national defense.

"Our basic policy is to defend our country. Our constitution has given up the right to proclaim war and we will take action solely when we are invaded," he said.

He then advised Korean companies to be cautious in expanding trade and other economic relations with the Soviet Union until the Soviet currency becomes convertible in international financial markets.

Tadashi Imi, director for Korean affairs at the Japanese foreign ministry, said, "Japan has not been asked by South Korea to refrain from having close contacts with North Korea till Pyongyang abandons its strategy to communize the South by force and signs a nuclear safeguards agreement."

Seoul Wants Consultation on Tokyo-Pyongyang Ties

SK2106015690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea has asked Japan to have close consultations with it before taking concrete measures for the improvement of Tokyo-Pyongyang relations, a government official said Thursday.

"Japan is moving positively to improve ties with North Korea, but we hope Japan will consider the fact that North Korea is still shunning dialogue and remains closed. We hope Japan will hold close consultations with us before taking concrete measures," the official said. He reminded that Seoul and Tokyo had agreed on the need for close consultations regarding North Korea during a summit between President No Tae-u and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in May.

"We welcome Japan's recognition of North Korea as an entity and contacts with it for the sake of security and peace in Northeast Asia, but we find it undesirable for Japan to move positively toward North Korea with a sense of competition with the United States," he said on the condition of anonymity. He said the United States would not be likely to improve ties with North Korea promptly even if South Korea and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations.

Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu expressed welcome to the Korea-Soviet summit in San Francisco initially but with reserves. In the latest affirmation of Japan's stance about the event, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Wednesday the summit was feared to plunge North Korea further into isolation and have an adverse impact on the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula. Contacts between the United States and North Korea have been increasing after Pyongyang repatriated the remains of five of the American soldiers killed in the Korean war on May 28, but Washington has remained rather prudent in its dealing with the communist country.

Expressing all-out support for the Seoul-Moscow summit, the United States has reiterated that it will not seek to improve ties with Pyongyang unless Pyongyang meets a few standing conditions. The conditions include Pyongyang's returning to the dialogue table with Seoul, abandonment of the policy to reunify the divided peninsula by force, and signing the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Firms Said Having Trouble Investing in China

SK2106063490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0612 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—South Korean companies doing business in China are experiencing considerable difficulties stemming from the complicated wage system, transportation of products and securing raw materials and equipment, it was learned Thursday.

A South Korean businessman who spent for 19 months in Beijing recently, describing a rather gloomy investment environment in China, said difficulties of the Korean companies are "much more serious than expected."

He said a thorough prior study and a long-term strategy are essential for any prospective investor in China to achieve fruitful results.

The businessman, who served as president of a Korean-Chinese joint venture in Beijing until last April, said that he was unable to get a multiple entry visa from the Chinese Government and had to renew his visa every three months.

The visa problem has been improved somewhat recently, said the businessman who wanted to be anonymous.

The complaint was part of the grievances aired by a score of people concerned with business in China, who attended a monthly report on China arranged by the international private council of Korea.

The Chinese Government recently began to issue multiple entry visas with a valid period of six to 12 months to some Koreans but most still are deprived of the benefit of the improved system.

He said his company had expected the wages for local workers to be 50 dollars a month but had to pay 60 dollars as unexpected spendings such as subsidy were added, which resulted in higher pay than those in Indonesia.

In addition, raw materials and equipment from China are not up to par in quality and impossible to transport in time and export supports for foreign firms are virtually out of reach.

PRC Requests Large Private Economic Mission

SK2006122190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] China has asked for the dispatch of a large-scale private economic mission from Korea to promote economic and trade ties between the two countries.

It is the first time that the communist state has requested the amelioration of business ties with the Republic of Korea after its Tiananmen Square massacre against the democratization movements in June last year.

In fact, China has remained isolated in its relations with foreign countries since its military crackdown on prodemocracy protests. For this, relations between Beijing and Seoul have remained at a stalemate in all sectors.

According to business sources, China expressed its hope for the dispatch of a Korean business mission led by Yi Han-pin, chairman of the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK). Such a Beijing's stance was conveyed to Yi of late.

Yi had earlier planned to visit Beijing, leading a high-powered business delegation, last September. However, his visit was postponed indefinitely at China's request due to its internal circumstances.

Such a Chinese request is drawing keen attention from the Korean side in that it came in the wake of the summit talks between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. In connection with Beijing's turnabout in its attitude toward Seoul, observers pointedly predict an early change in official relations between the two nations on the occasion of the Asian Games in September.

If the visit to Beijing of the Korean business delegation is realized as planned, there will be a drastic progress in bilateral efforts to exchange representative missions with consular functions, observers forecast. They also painted an optimistic view of the early establishment of a private-level economic consultative council.

The Seoul government is cautiously studying sending its business delegation to Beijing in August or September, business sources said.

The delegation Korea had originally planned to send to China included some notable figures and business leaders including Kim Pok-tong, brother-in-law of President No Tae-u; Cho Chung-hun, chairman of Hanjin Group; Kim U-chung, chairman of Daewoo Group; and Che Chong-hyon, chairman of Sunkyong Group.

Participation Sought in East European Development

SK2006122490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 90 p 6

[Text] Korea will seek to actively participate in economic development plans of Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun reported yesterday.

Briefing President No Tae-u on measures to meet the single European market and changes in East Europe, Yi said that emphasis will be placed on expansion of trade with East Europe. Referring to investments in East Europe, the minister said priority will be given to consumer goods and service industry which are less risky than other fields.

Yi, concurrently minister of economic planning said that Korean companies will establish branch offices in Berlin and other major East German cities.

Korean financial institutions will seek to advance into the East German market to explore promising businesses, he added. He said the nation will try to participate in East German economic development projects along with West German partners.

As for the single European market in 1992, the nation's top economic policymaker said the government will take steps to help business concerns strengthen their international competitiveness. Measures to help strengthen international competitiveness will include assistance for technology development.

Yi said investments in the manufacturing field should be expanded in the European Community. "At the initial stage, there is a need for laying the foundation," he added. He said Korean companies will be encouraged to incorporate their branch officies in EC member countries as part of efforts to lay the foundation.

He said the government will support the establishments of a joint venture company among small Korean companies there to stimulate exports of their products to the European Community. Large Korean companies will be encouraged to advance into the European market along with smaller companies to cope with protectionism there, he said.

No Meets With Paraguayan President Rodriguez

SK2106024890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u expressed thanks to Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez Thursday for the consistent support Paraguay had rendered to South Korea at the United Nations and other international bodies.

Meeting Rodriguez at his office, Chongwadae [presidential residence], No reaffirmed his government's wish not to isolate North Korea in the international arena as well as the belief that the Korean peninsula would be reunified within this decade.

Rodriguez, who came to Seoul for a three-day official visit Wednesday, said his government wholly supported No's northern policy seeking improvement of ties with communist nations and the outcome of No's summit with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev earlier this month. No and Rodriguez agreed to further expand bilateral ties, in good shape since 1962, when the two countries set up diplomatic relations.

The two presidents also decided to conclude agreements on investment guarantee and extradition of criminals soon. No praised Asuncion's efforts to strengthen regional cooperation by hosting a meeting of the Organization of American States. Citing nearly 10,000 Koreans have found new homes in Paraguay, since 1965, No asked for special support and cooperation for them.

Later in the day, the Paraguayan leader will visit the national cemetery and a plant of the Lucky-Goldstar before having dinner with No. On Friday, Rodriguez will tour the Seoul sports complex and the Korea Exhibition Center and will lunch with top Korean business leaders. He will leave South Korea Friday evening.

Koreans Joining USSR, Japan, China in Research

SK2106100090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—Researchers from South and North Korea, the Soviet Union, China and Japan will discuss joint research and development of seas in Northeast Asia in a week-long conference slated to open in Changchun, Jilin, China, July 15.

Senior researchers Ho Hyong-taek and Chong Song-Chol of the Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI) will represent South Korea in the first meeting of the planning committee for inter-state cooperation in Northeast Asia. North Korea will also dispatch two researchers, although it has earlier opposed the formation of the body largely due to China's solicitation, Dr. Chong said.

The committee has been formed on an agreement reached in an international conference on the development and management of the East Sea held in Nahodka last year. During the first meeting in Changchun, participants will seek ways of cooperating for the survey of the seas in Northeast Asia, particularly the East Sea.

The Soviet Union, apart from the Changchun conference, has proposed joint research on eight subjects to the KORDI. The proposals have been forwarded in the name of five research institutions under the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The proposals include oceanophysical surveys of the East Sea, drawing a distribution chart of oceanic life in the East Sea, geophysical studies of the East Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Pacific, and comparative research on the sea laws and related systems in the two countries.

The KORDI can conduct joint research with the Soviets on marine environment and organism any time, but joint survey of the seas will be possible in 1991 at the earliest after a vessel designed for deep sea probe is built, KORDI officials said.

UN Ambassador on Change in DPRK UN Policy

SK2106090090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] New York, June 20 (YONHAP)—The South Korean representative to the United Nations said Wednesday that the prospects for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and his country would discourage Moscow from vetoing Seoul's application for a U.N. membership. Ambassador Hyon Hong-chu pointed out that presidents of the two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations in due time in their talks in San Francisco, California, early this month.

"If the Soviet Union refrains from exercising its veto, China would remain as the only U.N. Security Council member to oppose South Korea's entry, and this is not a position that China wants to have," Hyon said in an academic meeting sponsored by the Asia society. Eventually, there will be a situation in which North Korea would reconsider its U.N. policy, he said at the meeting. The meeting was sponsored by the Asia society in honor of Prof. Robert Scalapino who is retiring.

Commenting on North Korea's argument that the entry of the two Koreas into the U.N. would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, Hyon said, "The purpose of South Korea's bid to get into the United Nations was not to perpetuate the division but to expedite unification through the good offices of the world body." Hyon said, "South Korea will neither make hasty efforts to join the United Nations nor remain simply obedient to the changes in international circumstances."

He said the San Francisco summit meeting was a "decisive breakthrough" which would accelerate the normalization of relations between Seoul and Moscow and eventually expedite the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Facing a "new challenge" brought about by the summit, Hyon said, the countries around the Korean peninsula are expected to reconsider or reconfirm their policies toward the peninsula.

He added that there is also a possibility that North Korea may feel more isolated after the South Korea-Soviet summit meeting and dare an adventure or return to hard-line policies against South Korea.

Official Urges 'Fair Trading Environment'

SK2106081290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun said Thursday it is urgent for the nations in Asia and the Pacific to set up an economic cooperation system in a way not to create "a countervailing economic bloc" but to advance "a fair trading environment."

"Our basic concern is a fair trading environment, and regional economic cooperation should contribute to liberalism rather than protectionism, amid regionalism in some areas being strengthened, which in turn may stimulate regionalism in other areas," Yi said opening an international seminar here.

Yi, concurrently economic planning minister, made the remarks at the seminar on "Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum." The meeting, sponsored by the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), will close on Friday. For a new trade environment and mutual benefit for the region, he said it would be effective and fruitful to introduce a vehicle through which the Asia-Pacific nations may communicate with each other, show their special interests, and share their development experiences.

Yi, however, said, "An economic integration like the European community would be neither plausible nor necessary in the near future, since countries in this region are heterogeneous in history, culture, and economic capacity." To that end, the three different groups of nations in the region—developed countries, newly-industrialized economies and developing countries—should make their efforts not only to narrow the income gap but also to share its comparative advantages in a mutually helping way, he said.

On the Korean economy, Yi said that the Korean Government has been promoting new economic policy measures, which espouse the principle of "growth within the bounds of stability" instead of the "growth-first" policy of the past in order to cope with current difficulties caused by slowdown in exports and soaring wages.

At the seminar, some 14 professors and specialists from eight nations and 17 Korean professors and experts are taking part in panel discussions on various issues to invigorate the economic cooperation in the region. Practical ways and fields to promote cooperation among the nations in the region will particularly receive the first priority among the debators, said a senior researcher at the KIEP's economic cooperation research department.

The seminar can be taken as a first working-level economic forum of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) after it was created in November last year in a meeting in Canberra attended by foreign and trade ministers from 12 nations in the region. Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke proposed the formation of the regional body in a Korea-Australia summit in Seoul in January last year.

Students Attack District Prosecutor's Office

SK1906023690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Sunchon—Over 70 students from Sunchon University stormed the branch here of the Kwangju District Prosecutor's Office early yesterday morning and set it alight with a firebomb attack, causing slight property damage.

In the five-minute attack, police said, about 40 windowpanes were smashed, an air-conditioner and some furniture were gutted and two sedans parked outside were destroyed.

The iron-pipe wielding students, overpowering a dozen riot policemen on guard, made their way into the building at around 5:10 a.m. and threw about 40 petrol bombs, police said.

All the attackers fled onto the campus of Sunchon University just next to the prosecutor's office after five minutes but the fire in the building lasted more than 20 minutes, partially gutting the first and second floors.

The student council of the university later claimed responsibility for the raid and said it was "an answer to the recent police crackdown on the campus movement."

The council cited as the repressive police acts the arrest of four students, injuries by tear-gas canisters and the removal of the Stars and Stripes from the school gate on three occasions.

Student leaders also demanded that the government authorities dismiss the chief of the Sunchon Police Station and provide compensation for injuries and removal of the American flag.

Burma

Commission Announces Delay in Election Results

BK2006155790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Announcement No. 884, dated 20 June 1990—the 13th day of the waning moon of Nayon, 1352 Myanmar era. The announcement reads:

Subject: Announcing the Situation on the Election of People's Assembly Representatives

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar had estimated that it could fully announce the situation on the election of People's Assembly candidates in about three weeks following the elections.

2. As estimated, the names of the candidates elected to the People's Assembly had been announced for 480 out of the 485 constituencies throughout the Union of Myanmar where elections were held.

3. Hence, results yet to be announced remain only for the following five constituencies where communications are difficult:

A. Chipwi Township Constituency, Kachin State
B. Sawlaw Township Constituency, Kachin State
C. Namyung Township Constituency, Sagaing Division
D. Leshi Township Constituency, Sagaing Division
E. Lahe Township Constituency, Sagaing Division

4. Although efforts had been made to obtain reports about the elections from those townships with the help of military helicopters, weather conditions have so far prevented the trips.

5. Township subcommissions concerned have sent messengers with the results to the township zone subcommissions via the land route, but there have been delays because of mudslides on mountain roads and because some bridges have been washed away. As soon as the results are obtained, the Commission will resume announcing the names of the candidates elected.

6. Once the names of the candidates elected from the above seats are known, statistics and percentages will be announced to the people.

By the order vested in me
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Military Families Briefed on Saw Maung Speech

BK1506102790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command Headquarters, accompanied by Brigadier General Win Myint, commander of the 11th Light Infantry Division and Colonel Sein Tun, commander of No. 1 Tactical Command of the Yangon Military Command Headquarters, visited Indaing Cantonment and the No. 1 Paunggyi Training Corps and met with officers, rank and file, and their families and explained the speech delivered by the commander in chief of the Defense Services on 30 May 1990. Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt also gave instructions to accelerate work on welfare matters in respective regiments and units.

He first met with 1,400 people, including officers, rank and file and their families from Indaing Cantonment in Aung San Hall from 0815 to 0930. Also present at the meeting were Col. Nyunt Tin and Col. Kyi Aung, tactical commanders of the 11th Light Infantry Division; Lieutenant Colonel Nyunt Han, commander of Indaing Cantonment; and regimental commanders, officers, and their dependents from regiments under the command of the 11th Light Infantry Division. The commander held a similar meeting from 1145 to 1310 with 1,200 officers and rank and file and their families led by Lt. Col. Tin Myint, commander of the No. 1 Paunggyi Training Corps at the movie theater of the No. 1 Paunggyi Training Corps.

Speaking at these meetings, the commander said he had come to explain the salient points contained in 30 May 1990 speech of the commander of the Defense Services so that military families would fully understand the speech. He said after the elections the members of the Defense Services are to continue to work earnestly for our three causes [nondisintegration of the union, nondisintegration of national unity, and perpetuation of sovereignty] without letting them out of our sight. He said explanation is repeatedly being made to enable the military families to fully understand and safeguard the three causes.

He said the general elections had been held successfully and peacefully and that, as we have pledged before, power will be transferred according to law to a government which emerged under a firm constitution. He said we will continue to work for the first three major tasks [ensuring law and order and peace and tranquility, ensuring smooth and safe transport and communications, easing the people's needs for food, clothes, and shelter and providing assistance to private and cooperative sectors] in the interests of the country and the people before the power is transferred. In order to successfully serve the three major causes, the military personnel must uphold military discipline, strive to be one with the people, maintain combat capability, and constantly train and strive to maintain the three capabilities. In order to realize this, the ten strengths of the Defense Services must be enhanced constantly. Furthermore, he said he would like to urge members of the Defense Services, who daily take their four pledges, to maintain their tradition of upholding their pledge to the country and citizens in their words and deeds.

Next, the commander told the regimental and unit commanders to give special attention to welfare matters in their respective regiments and units. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Government Denies Crackdown on Democracy Movement

BK2006140090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 90

["Communique of the Party and State to compatriots"; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] In the past few days, the propaganda machines of the United States and our enemies have spread incorrect reports to distort what has really happened in Cambodia by alleging that the Phnom Penh regime launched a serious crackdown on the so-called democracy movement. The party and state would like to inform the compatriots that because they could not topple the State of Cambodia through military means, the enemies—including foreign espionage circles—took advantage of the political and economic liberalization policy of our party and state to set up a traitorous force within our inner ranks with the intention of overthrowing the State of Cambodia through attacks from the rear in addition to military attacks from the front.

These foreign espionage circles enlisted the help of some inactive and idle persons and hooligans to form a secret reactionary organization for subversive activities. According to the investigation of our competent authorities, this overthrow attempt would take place between June and August 1990 under the motto: Struggle for power through political methods without rejecting the use of other means. Other means, here, would include military means. Therefore, this would take the form of a reactionary coup d'etat if our party and state had failed to prevent it. In this situation, the party and state clearly concluded that it was necessary to avert this treacherous act.

The reactionary organization that was set up did not represent democracy in any way. It was only part of an attempt to weaken the forces opposed to the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to open the door for the genocidal gang through subversive attacks from within in combination with military attacks from without by Pol Pot's forces and his allies.

The punishment of this act of treason does not mean a suppression of the aspirations for democracy. On the contrary, this punishment should be seen as a defense of democracy and of the happiness, lives, and interests of the Cambodian people against the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

At the same time, the party and state would like to inform the compatriots that in response to work requirements, the party and state have reshuffled a number of cadres. This is a normal practice of our party and state, as well as any other country. This, therefore, has nothing to do with the above-mentioned act of treason as vociferously clamored by the U.S. propaganda machines. The party and state would like to appeal to all compatriots to raise their sense of vigilance against all subversive and divisive maneuvers conducted by enemies of all stripes.

39th Founding Anniversary of Armed Forces Marked

Leaders Attend Meeting

BK1906112990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] At 0800 this morning at the Tonle Basak Theater hall, the Standing Committee for National and International Festivals held a grand meeting to mark the 39th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF].

Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the Front for National Construction and Defense National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense; and Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of National Defense, and chief of the the CPAF General Staff Department.

Also attending the meeting were comrade members of the party Central Committee, leaders of party and state institutions and mass organizations, monks, intellectuals, ethnic nationalities, representatives of the CPAF and people's police force, a large number of Phnom Penh people, and staffs and military attaches of various various friendly countries' embassies in Cambodia.

On that occasion, Comrade Tie Banh made a speech stressing the glorious traditions of the CPAF, which was made public for the first time on 19 June 1951 at Kompong Tramung village in Sre Ambel District of Koh Kong Province. The comrade also spoke on the victories won by the CPAF in the past 39 years, particularly in the past 11 years. The comrade stressed that due to these victories, the enemies have suffered more serious defeats in their maneuvers to topple our Cambodian revolutionary power and have become even more isolated.

Officers Promoted

BK2006052190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Report on the meeting held in Phnom Penh on 19 June to mark the 39th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] After speeches given by the meeting representatives, the audience welcomed the promotion from the rank of major general to lieutenant general of Major General Nuon Sok; from colonel to major general of Colonels Phuong Siphan, Prum Thav, Long Sopheap, (Cham Chan), Chieng Am, and Meas Saophea; and from lieutenant colonel to colonel of Lieutenant Colonel Phan Nguon. [passage omitted]

Tie Banh Speaks

BK2006133390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Message from Tie Banh, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council Ministers, and minister of national defense in Phnom Penh on 19 June, to cadres and combatants on the 39th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and army-people solidarity day—19 June 1951 to 19 June 1990—recorded]

[Text] Dear cadres and combatants in the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]: Today, all of us are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the CPAF and army-people solidarity day at a time when our CPAF has grown rapidly and become fully capable of independently providing security for the people and defending the gains of national society. This also include the maintenance of positions of strength and victory both at the border and inside the country after the Vietnamese volunteer troops had been completely repatriated.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and in my own name, I extend greetings full of warm cordiality and sincere admiration to cadres and male and female combatants of the entire CPAF for sparing no efforts both in the past and at present to fulfill their duties on every battlefield and waging a resolute struggle to produce one big and brilliant victory after another, especially the great feats of arms during the recent dry-season campaign.

I also extend best wishes to sick, wounded, and disabled combatants who are undergoing medical treatment or convalescing at various hospitals, to families of fallen combatants, and to families that have sent their beloved sons, brothers, or husbands to join the national defense and reconstruction work to protect the gains of national society and the peaceful labor of our people. May they enjoy the best of health, happiness in the families, and prompt recovery to pursue their duties and achieve more and greater successes at this new historic stage of struggle.

Dear comrades and friends: Under the correct and enlightened leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, our Armed Forces and people have been engaged in the noble struggle for national liberation, full of difficulties and complications, and have won successes in all eras, especially at the current historic stage of struggle. Our forces have steadily grown both in size and quality. They have become capable of independently defending the gains of national society, firmly protecting the independence of the motherland, preventing the danger of the genocidal regime's return to power, and frustrating all enemy maneuvers and activities in attempting to seize a military victory after the Vietnamese volunteer troops had withdrawn from Cambodia.

The rapid development of our CPAF has been made possible thanks to our determination to carry on and expand the precious fighting traditions of the Issarak Army, an army born out of the people, fighting for the cause of the people, and also conceived through the force of solidarity forged by the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples in their joint struggle against common enemies.

Dear comrades and friends: The war that has been dragging on for over the past 11 years was caused by the enemies. On every battlefield, in the past as well as in the present, the enemies continue to escalate military activities with increasing ferocity and barbarism while conducting a campaign of psychological warfare by making exaggerated claims of victories in a bid to deceive public opinion and intimidate the sense of mastery of our cadres and combatants. However, despite their great ambitions, what has actually happened has clearly shown that the forces of the three factions at present and during combat have been greatly weakened and demoralized. The tripartite complicity of the enemies has been badly shaken. Especially since the Tokyo meeting, the genocidal Polpotists have become more isolated than ever because they were vigorously condemned and denounced by public opinion both at home and in the world opposed to their return to Cambodia.

For the time being, because of the support of a number of international reactionaries, the reactionary Khmer groups stubbornly refuse to give up their maneuvers to oppose and topple our State of Cambodia. Although the Vietnamese volunteer troops have already been completely pulled out of Cambodia, the reactionary groups continue to slander reality in their attempt to scuttle all political solutions to the Cambodian problem and prolong the war against our people. Therefore, we must uphold a resolute stance to counter all possibilities of the recurrence of brutal and savage acts by Cambodia opposition factions in order to protect the peaceful lives of our people and the glory of our motherland.

For this reason, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and in my own name, I appeal to all CPAF cadres and combatants at all levels and in all sectors throughout the country to constantly raise their vigilance and vigorously strengthen the combined forces of the entire nation. You should spare no efforts to successfully implement the resolutions of the second national conference of party cadres and all important political tasks defined by the ninth and 10th sessions of the Party's Central Committee. These tasks are indeed heavy, but they are extremely noble. Therefore, you must enhance your sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the motherland and people. Particularly, you must stress the consolidation of national solidarity traditions as well as your firm confidence in the party and state based on the spirit of self-reliance, while conducting all activities on a firm stance. To do this, first of all, raise the sense of vigilance under all circumstances and determination to overcome all difficulties and complications at this new historic stage of struggle.

Meanwhile, you must actively grasp more deeply the political line and tactics in order to increase your capacities to timely frustrate all the perfidious political maneuvers of all types of Khmer reactionaries and prevent at all costs the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is so you become the solid bastion for the cause of national defense and reconstruction so as to protect our people's peaceful lives. Therefore, you must implement with even greater effectiveness the slogans: "Everything in Service of the Battlefield" and "Everything To Enhance the People's Confidence in Our New Regime." This just cause of our people will triumph absolutely.

Once again, I would like to wish cadres and male and female combatants who are carrying out their noble task at the front line the best of health and more and greater successes. I would like also to deeply thank all friendly countries, near and far, for sympathizing with and wholeheartedly supporting the rebirth of the Cambodian nation and people for the past 11 years.

Continued Efforts Urged

BK2006150990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Undated PRACHEACHON editorial: "Our Armed Forces Are Always Supporting the People's Cause and Serving the Interests of the People and the Motherland"]

[Text] Thirty-nine years ago, the armed struggle movement of a multitude of nationalist Cambodians throughout the country rallied its armed force which was then called the Khmer Issarak Army. This was an army born of the people and for the people. It had struggled to oppose and chase away colonialism and U.S. imperialism and had won national independence, rights, freedom, and happiness for the people.

In 39 full years of immense and trying tests, our army has carried on the courageous tradition of the Issarak Army. It has defeated all kinds of enemies, overcome all obstacles no matter how big, and completed all kinds of difficult tasks. Thanks to the assistance of militant friends, Vietnam and Laos, and the constant nurturing of the people, our army has rapidly grown. This has further and constantly consolidated Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos relations of friendship. This tradition, which is the source of powerful strength, has made the 19 June spirit a day of great significance for the lively friendship. The army and the people are like water and fish, and lips and teeth.

To recall the years of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan group's rule, this band of criminals had changed the army into a violent and dictatorial tool to massacre its own people. This caused nationalists in every strata and class to rise up. With the timely and effective assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer army, they completely toppled this blood-thirsty and savage regime. It has been 12 years since that day. With the nurturing of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], our army is currently named the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and has carried on the fine and pure tradition of the Issarak Army and expanded and consolidated the precious militant solidarity with the people. It is loved by people everywhere, treating it as if it were their own child. The people have always trusted and cooperated with the army and implemented the slogan "If three do not report, one will." Enemy elements have been uncovered and exposed this way. Our people have also led our army to attack the enemy. They have assisted in transporting supplies and have sacrificed their children and husbands by letting them join the army.

Thanks to this powerful combined force, the 1989-90 dry season military campaign scored victories on every battlefield. After 39 full years of tests on the battlefield, our army has become a modern army with cadres and combatants who have always placed the interest of the motherland and the people before their own. It is a new type of army born of the people and for the people because the people are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices. It is trusted and cordially loved by the people who have provided all kinds of assistance both in building the Armed Forces and in battles to destroy the enemy. Combatants respect cadres; cadres are close to combatants and clearly understand their aspirations.

We are still aware of many heavy tasks for 1990, where a large part of our army should continue to more vigorously contribute to defend the nation and the motherland and categorically prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power in Cambodia. More importantly, although our revolution is simultaneously fighting and negotiating, this struggle is still tense, complex, and resolute. Although the revolution's enemies have suffered setbacks, weakened, and faced difficulties, they still have not abandoned their strategic maneuvers to topple our state authorities.

Faced with this situation, in 1990 and in the coming years, our army should continue to heighten the precious prestige of the Issarak Army and increase the people's real confidence. The army should be close to the people and the masses and should respect and serve the interest of the people and the motherland. It should not do anything which infringes upon the people's interest. If the army is distant from the people, it would mean that we will be defeated. We should smash the enemy's psychological war in time and inspire the people to contribute in every way in fighting the enemy. This is aimed at weakening enemy troops and destroying them completely. Attention should be paid to increasing the solidarity between cadres and combatants. Everything should be shared, in difficult as well as easy times. The will to fight should be constantly increased, and we should not be careless, self-indulgent, and pacific.

At the same time, the Cambodian-Vietnam-Laos relations of solidarity should be further consolidated and nurtured, for this is an effective force which cannot be lacking. Our Armed Forces should move forward and be determined to win new victories for the nation and the people and increase these exploits to celebrate the coming KPRP's 39th founding anniversary.

Cuban Official Sends Message

BK2006040490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] On the 39th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], Comrade Tie Banh, defense minister of the State of Cambodia, received greetings from General Raul Castro Ruz, defense minister of the Republic of Cuba. The message reads in essence:

On behalf of all the personnel of the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to extend to you and all the staff of the CPAF the warmest greetings. I wish you every success in your noble task and the best of health.

Australian Delegation Visits, Discusses Refugees

BK1806150390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] An Australian delegation charged with handling immigration affairs led by [name indistinct], high-ranking adviser in charge of refugees and international immigration of the Australian Immigration Ministry, paid a visit to Cambodia from 11 to 15 June.

During its visit to Cambodia, the delegation held talks with a Cambodian delegation led by Comrade Sok An, deputy foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, on preparations for an orderly repatriation of Cambodian refugees who left the country illegally by boat and who are not regarded as refugees by the Australian Government. Based on humanitarian spirit, the Cambodian side emphasized its willingness to welcome those refugees back home.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Agreement was reached on preparations for repatriation of those refugees from Australia in the near future.

Phnom Penh Challenges Resistance on Cease-Fire

BK2106071190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Testing Gold With Fire"]

[Text] Usually, to test the purity of gold, the metal is subjected to a fire test. In society, to know whether an individual's words are genuine or deceptive, one needs to look at that individual's concrete actions.

This is like the opposing Cambodian side shouting about their patriotism, their sympathy for the nation, and their desire for peace and happiness for the Cambodian people. What have these Cambodians done in the past 11 years? And more recently, what have they done to dissipate the dark clouds masking the full moon? No one is surprised that in the past 11 years, the other Cambodian side has used the word patriotism as cover to topple the State of Cambodia's government and to bring back the genocidal Pol Pot regime, not to mention the genocidal group, which has been thrown into the garbage bin of history by the Cambodian people and the world. We want to mention only a few people in the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups who have been boasting about their patriotism.

Before September 1989, these groups had echoed the Khmer Rouge statement that they are fighting against Vietnam. However, after September 1989, when the State of Cambodia's Government agreed with the SRV Government to withdraw all Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, these people continued to use the Cambodian people's blood and flesh to conduct a civil war by using the pretext that they are opposing the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops hiding in Cambodia. This pretext has already been discarded by international public opinion, including the U.S. Defense Department and Claude Cheysson.

More recently, while the Tokyo joint communique was signed by Comrade Hun Sen representing the State of Cambodia's Government and Samdech Sihanouk representing the Cambodian national government, these people remain indifferent when it comes to implementing the communique. The main point of this joint communique was the establishment of a supreme national council [SNC] and a voluntary cease-fire, which is to go into effect following the SNC's first meeting. This joint communique has been welcomed by governments of many countries and by international public opinion, which consider it a realistic basis through which a definitive solution to the conflict in Cambodia can be achieved.

However, it is most regrettable that Khieu Samphan, representative of the Pol Pot group, refused to abide by this joint communique. On 15 June, Sihanouk, who signed this document himself, also refused to implement this joint communique. According to Xu Dunxin, assistant Chinese foreign minister, Sihanouk will not attend the SNC meeting to be convened not later than the end of July. Son Sann, who agreed with the essence of the Tokyo joint statement, has tried to find all kinds of pretexts to hinder this SNC meeting.

All this clearly shows that both Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann still ally themselves with the genocidal Pol Pot group. The samdech and Son Sann have at all times put the interests of the Pol Pot group higher than those of the Cambodian people. These two persons are more worried about the Khmer Rouge being discarded from a political solution than the Cambodian people's continued suffering. Thus we would like to ask this: Will Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann dare to implement the joint communique in order to reach a political solution on the Cambodian problem, or will they cling to the Pol Pot group's tail and prolong the civil war in Cambodia?

In the past, at present, and in the future, the State of Cambodia has most rigorously implemented what it has agreed upon or signed. Before going to and after returning from Tokyo, Comrade Hun Sen said on behalf of the State of Cambodia that he wants to sign a cease-fire agreement which would go into effect as soon as possible. Comrade Hun Sen further said that this Tokyo joint communique does not close the door to the Khmer Rouge. This is the State of Cambodia's goodwill.

The other Cambodian side should not have used this goodwill as a bargaining chip, or considered that the State of Cambodia's government is weak. To this day, everyone knows that no one can topple the State of Cambodia militarily. Through these activities, the Cambodian people can clearly see who are patriots in words only.

The Cambodian people are looking forward to the first meeting of the SNC's 12 members, representing the two governments. After this meeting, those who are genuine patriots should voluntarily stop fighting in order to advance toward general and free elections, which is the last point of a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem.

Radio Reports 11-16 Jun Military Activities

BK2106040490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] In a week, from 11 to 16 June, all types of enemies continued to carry out destructive and provocative activities. They fired all types of artillery shells on a number of areas along the Cambodian-Thai border in Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, and Battambang Provinces.

During the same period, units of our Armed Forces in these areas also launched mopping-up operations against the three groups of bandits and dealt them successive blows. We put 111 enemy soldiers out of action, including 99 killed and 38 wounded; nine were captured and 25 others made to surrender. Twelve weapons were seized along with a quantity of war materiel. Four support artillery pieces were also destroyed.

VODK Reports Arrest of Regime's Dissidents

BK2106034290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Here are reports from Phnom Penh:

1. The Vietnamese enemies and their traitorous lackey puppets Hun Sen and Heng Samrin continue to arrest their dissidents. According to continuous reports from Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese enemies and puppets keep arresting their dissidents and those suspected of opposing them.

On 16, 17, and 18 June, secret Vietnamese and puppet police surrounded and searched houses belonging to three officials of the puppet regime in Tuol Kouk, Phsa Deum Kou, and Tuol Svay Prey [in the Phnom Penh suburbs] in order to arrest the men. However, those persons had already escaped from the houses. The reports indicated that the wanted persons included one employee at the puppet army headquarters in Phnom Penh and two others at the puppet Foreign Ministry.

2. There is suspicion within the traitorous puppet Hun Sen-Heng Samrin inner circle. According to reliable informed sources in Phnom Penh and Koh Kong Province, the Vietnamese enemies and traitorous puppet leaders Hun Sen and Heng Samrin are, at present, attentively and secretly investigating the activities of puppet Defense Minister Tie Banh and puppet Hor Nam Hong working at the puppet Foreign Ministry on account of their close relations with foreign traders. Puppet Heng Samkai, the brother of traitorous puppet Heng Samrin and governor of Svay Rieng Province, who is suspected of hiding arms, is also under careful investigation by the traitorous puppet Hun Sen faction.

VOK on Xu Dunxin's Statement, SRV Strategy

BK1806051590 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Why Are the Vietnamese Enemies Opposed to a UN Role and Persist in Preserving the Puppet Regime Which They Have Propped Up in Phnom Penh?"]

[Text] Upon his arrival in Bangkok from Hanoi on 15 June, PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin told reporters that his talks on the Cambodian issue with Vietnamese ministers had made no headway at all. He stressed that Vietnam still persisted in preserving the puppet regime and was against a UN interim administering authority pending general and free elections in Cambodia.

Various observers hold that a breakthrough in a settlement of the Cambodian problem will never come if Vietnam continues to maintain its inflexible stance. Vietnam's objection to a UN role and its intransigence in preserving its regime of aggression in Cambodia have been a stumbling block to a settlement of the Cambodian problem over the past 11 years.

Why do the Vietnamese enemies oppose the UN role and stubbornly demand the preservation of the puppet regime? Because without the puppet regime and with a UN interim administering authority in Cambodia, the over 100,000 Vietnamese troops wearing the puppet soldiers' uniforms and some 50,000 Vietnamese public servants within the puppet administration would be uncovered and asked to withdraw from Cambodia. Moreover, the over 1 million Vietnamese settlers who have been illegally naturalized will be sent back to Vietnam or, at the very least, will be prevented from voting in Cambodia. This is the reason for Vietnam's objection to a UN role and to the dissolution of the puppet regime.

Vietnam wants all manners of its invading forces to further occupy Cambodia in compliance with its Indochinese federation strategy. That being the case, although they have been in deep water, the Vietnamese have not in the least changed their regional policy of aggression and expansion and are not willing to reach a comprehensive, just, and fair settlement of the Cambodian problem, which the international community desires. Vietnam wants to invite the United Nations to witness the organization of an elections farce and a supreme national council set up within the puppet regime, as well as the presence of the over 100,000 disguised Vietnamese aggressor troops and the more than 50,000 Vietnamese officials. This is to endorse the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh so Vietnam can continue occupying Cambodia forever in accordance with the Indochinese federation strategy adopted by Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese Communist Party.

This is the obstacle to a political settlement of the Cambodian problem; Vietnam has not relinquished its strategy of aggression against Cambodia and the region. Therefore, joint pressure should be continued against Vietnam until it is forced to do away with its strategy of invasion and expansion. Only by doing so will Vietnam agree to set Cambodia free and to resolve the Cambodian problem through a comprehensive, just, fair, and definitive political solution by withdrawing all categories of its aggressor forces from Cambodia under an effective UN verification.

VODK on Hanoi's Obstruction of Solution

BK2106074190 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Hanoi Authorities Have More Clearly Made Known That They Do Not Want To Settle the Cambodian Problem Through a Political Solution"]

[Text] The Vietnamese aggressors have made known more clearly to the world that they do not want to resolve the Cambodian problem through a political solution and to relinquish their regional expansionist ambition and strategy. The Vietnamese continue to stubbornly invade and occupy Cambodia.

At a recent meeting with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin in Hanoi, with a view toward settling the Cambodian problem, the Vietnamese authorities clearly stated:

1. Vietnam does not accept a full UN role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem; it is opposed to a UN administering authority in Cambodia in the transitional period.
2. Vietnam persists in preserving its puppet regime in Phnom Penh.
3. Vietnam is against the dispatch of a UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia.

This stance maintained by the Hanoi authorities more clearly shows the world their unquestionably warmongering, aggressor, and expansionist nature. Their goal is to invade and control Cambodia permanently in order to achieve their small-scale Indochinese federation strategy, and then advance toward achieving their medium- and large-scale Indochinese federation strategies. That being the case, despite the efforts of the United Nations and the international community and despite a great many formal and informal meetings and conferences aimed at settling the Cambodian problem, the situation remains deadlocked because the Hanoi Vietnamese themselves and their puppets and lackeys have created all kinds of obstacles to a just and fair comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue. These obstacles include the main issue of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia under a UN verification.

The Hanoi authorities have conducted all kinds of tortuous maneuvers to turn the tide of the Cambodian problem, which stems from their aggression into Cambodia's internal affairs. They have ordered their puppets and lackeys to attend various negotiations for the purpose of disguising their aggressive nature. They demand that the problem be settled partially and that a cease-fire be implemented, while over 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops disguised as puppet soldiers are stationed all over Cambodia; more than 50,000 Vietnamese officials completely occupy the puppet administration; and over 1 million Vietnamese settlers remain in Cambodia. Most of these settlers have been naturalized illegally. They also demand that the world cease its support of and aid to the Cambodian national resistance forces so they will have the opportunity to redress their defeats on Cambodia's battlefield and continue to invade and occupy the country forever. This is the major stumbling block to a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

By all means, in order to settle the Cambodian problem it is necessary to remove the obstacle, or in other words, to continue joint pressure on the Vietnamese authorities by forcing them to withdraw their troops and all other aggressor forces from Cambodia under UN control and supervision. This is the only way to bring about a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem.

VOK Details Report on Kompong Thom Town

BK2106073890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer has just received a detailed report from the General Staff of independent Cambodia's national army which said that during the assault launched on Kompong Thom town last Sunday in which they liberated and controlled this town for three hours, the combatants of independent Cambodia's national army killed 67 enemy forces on the spot. The independent Cambodia's national army also destroyed five armored cars, 11 trucks, two rocket launchers, an oil depot containing 400 liters of fuel oil, and five cannons. They seized 128 rifles, 14 machine guns, two mortars, two RPG rocket launchers, and 10 RPG-7 rocket launchers.

Earlier, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] reported that the KPLNF Armed Forces also cooperated with the independent Cambodia's national army in this onslaught on Kompong Thom provincial town. However, the VOK has not yet received any additional details on this assault from the KPNLF.

Township in Koh Kong Reportedly Attacked

BK2106011490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] On 15 June at 0500, our national resistance forces attacked, liberated, and controlled Thmar Bang district seat at the mouth of Piphat river, on Koh Kong Kraom battlefield [Koh Kong Province]. The attack was mounted on three fronts.

The first prong attacked a battalion position of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets at the mouth of the Piphat river. The second prong moved toward the Thmar Bang district office. The third prong attacked and overran the offices of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets in five communes: Pralay, Thmar Don Tei, Russei Chrum, Chumnoap, and Tatei Leu. After a 30-minute battle, we liberated and took complete control of this district township. As a result:

1. We killed seven Vietnamese enemy and puppet soldiers on the spot and wounded nine others; destroyed a DK-82 gun, a 60-mm mortar, an M-30 gun, eight B-40's and B-41's, 50 AK's, 10 AR-15's, 10 SKS rifles, a vehicle, a tractor, a 150-HP motor boat, three big generators, 33 barrels of gasoline and diesel, a rice stock containing 50 tonnes, a cloth warehouse, and a large quantity of other military materiel.
2. We seized four AK's, two pistols, a B-40, an AR-15, a STAR field radio, a map, a quantity of various types of ammunition, and a quantity of medicine. We distributed some of the cloth to the people.
3. We liberated a district seat and five communes: Pralay, Thmar Don Tei, Russei Chrum, Chumnoap, and Tatei Leu. We liberated 14 villages: Toap Phley, Samraong Leu, Samraong Kraom, Chamna, Prek Svay, Prek Kak, Russei Chrum, Trapeang Chheu Trav, Choam Sla, Chrak Russei, Chumnoap, Kandal, Spean Kda, and Trapeang Khna.

Indonesia

Editorial Views Trade Relations With U.S.

BK1806072590 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "To What Extent Is Indonesia Viewed as Obstructing the U.S. Trade?"]

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] In the middle of last week, this newspaper carried a report to the effect that the U.S. Government believed the Indonesian Government had pursued a policy which obstructed U.S. exports of goods and services. For that reason, Indonesia will continue to be on the "black list", namely the list of countries considered to be obstructing trade activities. The list will be announced this month by the United States Trade Representative (USTR), an important agency which is directly answerable to the U.S. President and is in charge of monitoring trade relations with the country's trade partners.

As a result of the U.S. Government's move, an Indonesian delegation led by Junior Minister of Trade Sudrajat Jiwandono is now visiting the United States for consultative talks, which are the third of this kind. The first were held in Washington and the second in Jakarta last March.

It is not yet known whether the latest consultative talks can prevent Indonesia from being put on the "black list" again. Based on Article 30 of the 1988 U.S. Trade Act, the USTR announced on 1 November 1988 the list of countries considered to be pursuing unfair practices as viewed from the principle of free trade.

There are two categories on the watch list. First is the *priority watch list*, with Brazil, Mexico, India, South Korea, Taiwan, the PRC, and Thailand being included in this list. The second category is the *secondary watch list*, and Indonesia, along with 16 other countries, is included in this list.

This year, the list is being reviewed. Brazil and Japan will face retaliatory measures right away, while other countries will be included in the watch list even though it is not certain they will be included in the priority or secondary category. At the moment, it is not known yet which category Indonesia will belong to.

In this situation, we may take things for granted because in 1988, we were already in the watch list. We may believe that nothing serious will happen.

However, we may as well take things seriously. The government has at least viewed the situation seriously and this is indicated by the fact that a delegation led by a minister has been dispatched to Washington for consultative talks. This is related to possible retaliatory measures by the U.S. Government.

In world trade, which is moving toward a free trade system, each country is now demanding its trade partners to open their markets for the entry of goods and services. Even though the actions by the United States itself are often inconsistent with the principles of free trade, as a superpower it believes that it champions the cause of the free trade system.

It is often said that the recovery of the global economic crisis in the early 1980's is attributed to the willingness of the U.S. to absorb the goods and services of all countries in the world. Therefore, the United States is justified to think it has made sacrifices in the form of its massive trade deficits.

Meanwhile, in an effort to boost its nonoil and nongas exports, Indonesia also wants its trade partners to open their markets for Indonesian goods. Speaking last month, Professor Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, an economist specializing in international trade, pointed out that after we have successfully asked other countries to accept Indonesian goods, we will some day be asked to open our markets for their goods. This leads to the question of how long we can protect our domestic industries by tariff and non-tariff restrictions. This process is now occuring between Indonesia and the United States.

The United States is a major importer of Indonesian goods. About 40 percent of Indonesian oil exports, which stand at 800,000 barrels per day, are sent to that country. About 50 percent of Indonesia's plywood is also exported to the United States. In addition, the United States pays about $620 million, or 32 percent, of the total Indonesian export of textile and textile products, which stands at more than $2 billion.

The current situation Indonesia finds itself in did not develop all of a sudden. This can been traced from a letter written by Carla Hill, a person widely known as a "tigress" not only in the U.S., but also in Western Europe and Japanese business circles. Her letter to Indonesian Ambassador to Washington Abdul Rakhman Ramly dated 21 March 1990 was a reply to the ambassador's letter dated 2 February 1990.

Even though Carla Hill admitted there is an improvement in the Indonesian Government's policies which affect U.S. trade, she nevertheless called for Indonesia's attention to the concerns voiced by the U.S. Government and some in the U.S. private sector.

One of the concerns is about the loopholes in the Indonesian Copyright Act, which are still considered harmful to U.S. interests. Another concern is on the importation of U.S. films, which is related to the import quota, limitation of distribution, and high import duties. Even though Carla Hill is satisfied with the Indonesian Government's crackdown on *computer software* piracy, she still calls for an intensified crackdown on piracy of computer software and video cassettes.

In her letter, it was mentioned that the *Motion Picture Association of America* had just requested permission of the Indonesian Trade Department to handle the direct distribution of films in Indonesia. If permission is granted, the USTR will view it as a strong indication of Indonesia's good-will to remove trade restrictions.

In her letter, she also said the USTR expected to receive a reply by 30 April 1990. If no reply was forthcoming by that date, the USTR would view Indonesia as making no efforts for improvement and the USTR could take certain action against Indonesia.

Ambassador Ramly has drafted a letter of reply to the USTR, but he has also sought more advise from relevant agencies in Indonesia. He has sent copies of the USTR letter to the minister of foreign affairs; minister of trade; minister of justice; minister of information; director general of foreign economic relations; director general of foreign trade; director general of copyright, patent, and trademark; as well to the director general of radio, television, and film.

We have no idea whether our ambassador has received any advice from these relevant agencies and has in turn sent a reply letter to the USTR by 30 April. We also have no idea on what may have happened between 30 April and 31 May, but what is certain is that an Indonesian delegation left for Washington last week to discuss the matter on the eve of the announcement of the "black list".

In view of the massive amount of Indonesian exports to the United States, we have reasons to be concerned, because if the United States indeed takes retaliatory measures, this will reduce the export value of our oil, plywood, and textiles, and Indonesia's non-oil and non-gas exports will definitely be affected.

Sudharmono Calls for OPEC Oil Price Stability

BK2006131090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1018 GMT 20 Jun 90

[text] Jakarta, Jun 20 (ANTARA-OANA)—Vice President Sudharmono has expressed the hope that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should maintain oil price stability.

In a one-hour meeting with OPEC Secretary General Dr. Subroto, who is on a vacation here, the vice president said that although development of non-oil/gas commodities is progressing well, oil still plays an important role in the country as it is one of the main foreign exchange earners. In this connection, the vice president had expressed the hope that OPEC should work hard to maintain oil price stability, Dr. Subroto told newsmen after the meeting.

In addition to discussing matters concerning the world oil price development, the vice president and the OPEC secretary general also took up Indonesian economic development.

General on ABRI's Position on 1993 Elections

BK1906120990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1139 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Jakarta, June 19 (AFP)—The Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) will support President Suharto for a sixth consecutive term in office starting in 1993 if he feels strong enough to continue, the leading EDITOR magazine said Tuesday [19 June].

EDITOR quoted Lieutenant General Harsudiono Hartas, chief of ABRI's socio-political affairs, as saying that the military was more concerned about the continuation of national development.

"(If) Pak Harto feels he is strong enough, then let him. We will give our support," Lt. Gen. Hartas was quoted as saying. Pak Harto is the name often used to refer to Mr. Suharto, who turned 69 early this month. Lt. Gen. Hartas said however that ABRI would look for candidates who could possibly take over the helm if Mr. Suharto decided to step down, adding that the names would be presented to the president for consultation first. This was the first time that the military has outlined its position on the 1993 presidential election.

Intense speculation about Mr. Suharto's intentions followed last year's publication of his biography in which the president, citing his age, said that his 1988 re-election might be his last. But subsequent public statements by Mr. Suharto have been interpreted to mean that he would run for another term if he felt it necessary. A day after his 69th birthday on June 8, the former army general admitted that he was aging but contended that "I want to use the remaining trust given by the people to dedicate it fully to them."

Mr. Suharto rose to power after leading the army to quash an abortive coup attempt blamed on the Communist Party of Indonesia in 1965. He was elected president in 1967, replacing Indonesia's first president Sukarno, and has since been reappointed four times in elections in which he was the sole candidate.

Lt. Gen. Hartas declined to say that ABRI would nominate Mr. Suharto in the 1993 election, according to EDITOR. He said a decision would be made some three months before the poll and only after consulting the president.

ABRI holds more than 100 seats in the 1,000-member People's Consultative Assembly which elects a president every five years.

Observers said their strength goes further than the number suggests as retired officers also hold key posts in the ruling Golkar Party.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut, Dit Munti on Cambodia Talks

BK1906111990 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (KPL)—Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [PDR], held a meeting with a special envoy of the State of Cambodia Mr. Dit Munti, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia.

Mr. Dit Munti informed Mr. Phoun Sipaseut of the internal situation in Cambodia and the result of the recent Tokyo meeting between Mr. Hun Sen, chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, representative of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Government of the State of Cambodian evaluated that the meeting was constructive and a new and major step for the settlement of the conflict in Cambodia.

On behalf of the LPRP CC Politburo and the Lao PDR Government, Mr. Phoun Sipaseut expressed heart-felt congratulations upon the gradual achievements scored by the Cambodians and was delighted with the result of the recent Tokyo meeting.

The Lao foreign minister also rendered full support to the Cambodian Government's goodwill to make constant attempts to find a solution to the war in Cambodia. He further emphasized that the Lao PDR at all times gave support to the State of Cambodia's proposals to settle the conflict in Cambodia by just and political means.

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Australian Envoy

BK1906111590 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (KPL)—Chairman of the Council of Ministers [CM] of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Kaysone Phomvihan yesterday granted a courtesy call to newly accredited Ambassador of Australia to Laos Michael Douglas Mann.

The host and his guest, on the occasion, discussed the bilateral relations and cooperation. The CM chairman was appreciative of the economic assistance the Australian Government provided to Laos.

Mr. Michael Douglas Mann presented on May 16 his credentials to the acting-president of the Lao PDR.

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets New Envoy to Thailand

BK1606110290 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 16 (KPL)—Acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit on June 15 presented a letter of credentials to new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Laos to the Kingdom of Thailand Mr. Bounkeut Sangsomsak.

On this occasion the acting president said that he would like the newly accredited ambassador to do his best to fulfill his diplomatic mission in accordance with the foreign policy of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] and to develop the time-honored friendship ties between Laos and Thailand.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives UNICEF Official

BK2106110990 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 21 (KPL)—Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], on June 20 granted an audience to Mr. Daniel J. Brooks, regional director for the Eastern Asia and Pakistan affairs of the UNICEF.

On behalf of the Lao Government and president of the Lao National Committee for the International Children Year, Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit thanked Mr. Daniel J. Brooks for the cooperation in and assistance to various projects for the benefit of mothers and their children in Laos, thus contributing to the improvement of the living condition of the people.

Mr. Daniel J. Brooks informed the acting president about his mission in Laos to inspect the implementation of the UNICEF assistance projects in Laos in the past three years. He also invited the representative of the Lao PDR to attend the UN conference for the children's health and rights scheduled to be held soon.

Agreement Signed With Soviet Red Cross Society

BK1806110990 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 18 (KPL)—A Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent delegation signed another agreement on cooperation in humanitarian work with its Lao counterpart, following the former's visit to Laos for a week.

The agreement was designed to develop cooperation in the work signed in 1980 between the sides.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Talks to Saravane Cadres

BK1806110590 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 18 (KPL)—Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], president of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], recently toured Saravane Province where he had discussion with cadres and general public.

The PSA president spoke of the international and domestic situation at present, following the introduction of restructuring policy. He pointed out the good results and weak points in the national economic development in the country and in Saravane itself. The PSA president urged the local people to increase their activity in the implementation of the resolutions and policy of the party. He also urged them to exercise their democratic rights in making suggestions to the country's draft constitution.

Philippines

Communists Plan To Abduct U.S. Embassy Official

OW2006154990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1545 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Manila, June 20 KYODO—Communist guerrillas in Metro Manila plan to kidnap an American Embassy official for propaganda purposes and to extract information on U.S. security arrangements, a ranking military officer said Wednesday.

The military official, who asked not to be identified, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE the rebels' plan was discovered in documents seized from one of 10 urban guerrillas captured in a series of raids which started last Friday.

The officer refused to name the embassy official but showed hand-written documents which include a sketch of the place where the rebels planned to abduct the embassy official.

"We have already alerted the U.S. Embassy and we have already put our people in that area," the source said.

The official said the documents showed the object is to get the embassy official alive to utilize the kidnapping for political impact and to obtain information on U.S. security arrangements.

Another American identified by the rebels as a target for kidnaping turned out to be a Filipino with foreign ancestry, the military official said. The Filipino citizen with an American-sounding name is an insurance executive, the official said.

The military earlier said that communist guerrillas operating in Manila have targeted foreigners for assassination and kidnaping in the next six months. The claim was made in a statement issued by the military following the announcement of the capture of the alleged members including an officer of the New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), the rebel unit based in Manila. It said that "the crackdown on (the rebels) had bared the identities of foreign nationals, civilian officials and ranking military officers as liquidation targets of the ABB in the next six months." The officer said Japanese nationals were not among those targeted by the rebels.

The rebels have been blamed for the abduction of a Japanese aid worker last May 29 near Bacolod City, 480 kilometers south of Manila.

In a news conference, Col. [Colonel] Agerico Kagaoan, chief of the constabulary's security group, said those captured were responsible for the killings of four top military officers in the capital since last year.

He said the rebel suspects were arrested in the raids over a three-day period.

Kagaoan said the captured rebels allegedly had a hand in the killing of Philippine Constabulary Col. Reynaldo Dino and four others last May 23. Nine other persons were hurt in the crossfire. The constabulary officer also blamed those captured for the deaths of two constabulary colonels and the police chief of Manila's financial district of Makati in separate metro ambushes in 1989.

Among those nabbed was Noel Cruz, allegedly the political officer and commander of the rebel brigade's north sector command, which comprises the cities of Manila, Caloocan and Quezon, and the municipalities of Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela.

The military has said that of the 258 suspected rebel operations in the capital, the rebel unit has claimed responsibility for 103 incidents—the latest being the killing of a senior military intelligence officer last week.

Joint Council Proposes Two Projects for Bases

HK2106044390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Jun 90 p 14

[By Romy V. Mapile]

[Text] The Legislative-Executive Bases Council (LEBC), in its latest status report on comprehensive conversion program for baselands, has proposed two big projects which call for the creation of a civil aviation complex at Clark Air Base and a maritime industrial complex at the Subic Naval Base.

The LEBC, headed by UP [University of the Philippines] President Jose Abueva, said the implementation of these projects depends on the physical withdrawal of the US forces, or joint use of the baselands now used by the US.

The proposed civil aviation complex at Clark will cover an area of 2,300 hectares and will consist principally of an international airport, which is intended to gradually absorb passenger and cargo traffic from the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA). As proposed by the LEBC, a cargo transshipment facility can immediately be established at Clark to augment the cargo handling facility at the NAIA. Also under consideration are other airport-related services and facilities such as an airport commercial center with hotels, shopping arcades, duty-free shops and restaurants.

In case the RP-US talks result in the eventual phaseout of the U.S. from the bases, the LEBC has also completed programs for the reversion of the baseland at Clark for agricultural development, tree farming and forest preservation, livestock and poultry, water resources development and community development for the negrito population.

The LEBC comprehensive program, which consists of an integrated number of projects designed to offer alternative socio-economic and security uses for the baselands and their extensions, includes a maritime industrial complex at the Naval Base.

Manglapus on Vietnam's ASEAN Membership Bid

HK1906100790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Jun 90 p 3

[By staff member Tress M. Reyes]

[Text] The association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) has not yet decided on Vietnam's application to join it and the Soviet Union's wish to be a dialogue partner, if not a member. Sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] say the requests are now being studied individually by the Asean members—the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei.

Some in Asean feel that admitting the applicants should pose no complications, but Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus says, "These things are easier said than done."

Vietnam had asked to become a member of the Asean as early as 1984. If its wish were granted, it would become the only communist member.

last year, Soviet Foreign minister Eduard Sheverdnadze wrote Prince Mohamed Bolkiah of Brunei, then the chairman of the Asean standing committee, asking if the Soviet Union could be a dialogue partner of Asean like the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and the European Economic Community.

The Soviet request was reiterated this year to Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who succeeded the Prince.

And the other week, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev was reported to have told foreign affairs officials of Malaysia during his visit there, "We would like to be involved in economic and political fora in this region to be knowledgeable about the latest developments in the region. If not as members, we would like to be given observer status at these meetings."

Manglapus refused to comment on the possibility of the Soviet Union's becoming an Asean dialogue partner and appeared cold to the idea of the Soviet Union becoming an Asean member. "It's like Europe saying to us last year that they wanted to be a member of Apec (Asia-Pacific Economic Community). It's a little hard to imagine Europe as a Pacific power so I would suppose that the same thing could be said about (the Soviet Union as an Asean member)," he said. "It would require a lot of studying on how to consider anyone who is not a member of the Southeast Asian region to be a member of Asean," Manglapus added.

Right now, both the Vietnamese and Soviet requests are being studied in dividually by Asean member nations, DFA sources said.

It is not clear if these would be discussed in the meeting this week of senior Asean official members or in the annual Asean ministerial and post ministerial meetings next month, sources said.

More Reportage on Sison' Status in Netherlands

DFA Denies Reported Action

HK1906054190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 19 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Mariquit Almario]

[Excerpts] The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the Dutch embassy in Manila yesterday denied that Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) chairman Jose Ma. Sison will be declared persona non grata by the Dutch government.

Peter Van Leeuwen, press officer of the Dutch embassy, said his government will make no such move against Sison, contrary to a statement issued by Malacanang. [passage omitted]

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes, acting Malacanang spokesman, earlier asserted that Sison would be deported by the Netherlands. He quoted DFA reports.

Paredes also said the DFA has reported that Sison would be declared persona non grata by the Dutch government because of CPP's alleged involvement in criminal activities in the Netherlands and other European countries.

But Rey Carandang, chief of the DFA's Western European affairs office, said he has no knowledge of any document on Sison which has been forwarded to Malacanang.

Carandang said the DFA already cancelled in 1988 Sison's passport after the government received reports that he was involved in fund-raising activities in Europe for the local communist movement.

Sison, the founding leader of the CPP in 1968, has been residing in the Netherlands since September 1986. He was one of the political prisoners released by President Aquino immediately after the 1986 civilian-backed military revolt. [passage omitted]

Sison Refutes Allegations

HK1906094590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, suspected chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], called the government and the military liars after they reported that he was to be expelled from the Netherlands soon. In a faxed statement to DZRH, Sison described as untrue reports that he was now applying for political asylum in North Korea. He further stated that he was being treated very well by the Netherlands Government.

Sison condemned the military and Malacanang for saying that he had been found guilty of engaging in a dollar counterfeiting case in Europe. Earlier, Peter Van Leeuwen, Netherlands Embassy spokesman in Manila, clarified that the embassy knew of no expulsion order for Jose Maria Sison and that he had not been declared persona non grata as reported by Press Under Secretary Horacio Paredes.

Sison also denied reports that Luis Jalandoni was planning to return to the Philippines and that Sixto Carlos and his wife have separated. Sison and his wife Juliet were also reported to have separated.

According to Sison, the disinformation campaign by the military and the government was part of Operation Jericho plotted by the United States.

Meanwhile, the military today denied the accusations made by former CPP-NPA [New People's Army] chairman Jose Maria Sison. The intelligence chief of the Civil Relations Service, Lieutenant Colonel Jaime Canatoy, claimed that the accusations came from another NPA leader, Antonio Cabardo, who was arrested recently. Diskettes confiscated from Cabardo contained the accusations against Sison.

Canatoy cited illegal activities by Sison's organization, such as collecting progressive taxes, assassinations, and many others. He also revealed that the illegal activities of the organization overseas had caused a demoralization within the movement. According to him, the rebel priest Jalandoni's group wanted to leave the movement because it had been deemed to have deviated from the path toward a genuine mass movement.

[Begin Canatoy recording] This rebuttal that they have no criminal activities overseas—the accusation did not come from us. *It came from a diskette with Cabardo when Cabardo was apprehended. And it was indicated therein that the Altas, the international liaison group of the CPP-NPA, is tasked to forge alliance with international syndicates for purposes of generating funds.* This did not come from us but from Cabarfdo's diskette itself. [end recording]

Ramos Views Kabisig, Bases at News Conference

HK2006083590 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0700 GMT 20 Jun 90

[News conference by Secretary of National Defense Fidel Ramos at the Social Hall of the Department of National Defense, Camp Aguinaldo—live in English, italicized portions in Tagalog]

[Text] [Moderator Manny Mogato of MANILA CHRONICLE] Sir, do you have any opening statement?

[Ramos] Just to inform you of the major items taken up in the cabinet meeting this morning, although your Malacanang reporters probably would pick this up in more details.

First was the continued discussion on the economic and financial program at the macrolevel which was initiated about two weeks ago by Secretary Jess Estanislao and about which there had been previous consensus. You will remember that one of the sectoral programs under this overall package was the increasing of government revenues and the new law on the so-called sin taxes is one of the outputs of the program.

The cabinet also dealt with the Kabisig [Partnership] movement and I will be happy to entertain specifically questions for me on that, although there continue to be consultations among leaders at the national level, meaning executive and congressional as well as at the provincial level.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the League of Governors headed by their president, Governor Pagdanganan of Bulacan, with the cabinet and the president to further consult on the Kabisig movement.

Lastly, I would just like to inform you that on the part of the Department of National Defense and the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] as well as the other bureaus and agencies of the Department of National

Defense, that we previously declared our support for this movement. We are in fact a part of it and we have already lined up some specific programs which are ongoing in terms of our respective missions in the department and the agencies, but which can be fast-tracked or accelerated with the help of the citizenry who supports the Kabisig ideals and values. Okay?

[Mogato] Sir, I would like to pose the first question. Sir, they said that the Kabisig would eventually expand into a political party and that it would be your party for your presidential candidacy in 1992.

[Ramos] That is completely untrue. The Kabisig is an initiative of the president upon the suggestion of some governors and some regional development chairmen after a meeting of the RDC [regional development councils] with the president and the CORDs [cabinet officers for regional development] last January 24, 1990.

Secondly, the Kabisig is not a political party but is a crusade—well, call it a political movement. A political movement not in the sense that it will be involved in partisan politics, but political in the sense that it will deal with the needs and the aspirations of our people. It is people-oriented and people-based.

[Reporter] Secretary, former Cagayan governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo will have to come to Manila for the arraignment maybe sometime next week. Now, considering the alleged threat to his life and other contingencies, could you please give us an idea of how the security measures will be conducted?

[Ramos] Well, let us clarify what you just say. He is to come to Quezon City to put himself before the court—the RTC [regional trial court] presided by Judge Velasco, which was the court that issued the warrant of arrest for him. Now, the government has given the guarantee that he will be secure while he is under the control of the authorities. We cannot tell you any specific measures right now, that might jeopardize his security in fact, but we have given that guarantee. I think he is supposed to appear on the 25th of June and all units that have a mission with regard to his security have already been alerted.

[Reporter] Good afternoon, sir. Sir, you were quoted at the Senate yesterday as having said that the coup plotters are now considered more of a threat than the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines—New People's Army].

Sir, was this accurate or if this is so, does this mean that there was truth to some rumours that another coup is in the offing?

[Ramos] No, I think this was well-covered. It was an open session. I was reading from a written manuscript, a copy of which was given to the Senate committee on finance, sub-committee chaired by Senator Maceda.

What I said was that we consider the CPP-NPA as the long-term threat to the security of the country. By long term, that does not mean that the threat is diminished. The situation in regard to our fighting the communist insurgents have improved very much, but the threat is still there. And I pointed out that our analysis is so, because number one, they have a party with an ideology, a program, and the ultimate objective of seizing power—seizing state power through the armed struggle as well as through the parliamentary means. They also have a military arm, the NPA [New People's Army], and a propaganda and political front, the National Democratic Front. They have an organization that is existing almost countrywide. And they have a long history of revolution dating back to the early 1930's.

However, I pointed out that the immediate threat to our security and stability are the military rebels and their supporters in the civilian sectors whom we collectively call the ultrarightists. And I said this is so because anything that they do, big or small, anything that they pronounce, true or false, manufactured or real, affects our economic and financial and even political stability in a very, very sensitive way. And since this country is now trying to recover economically and become self-sufficient and grow so that we can catch up with our neighbors and provide for the needs of our people, we must not understate or discount the threat. We must take care of it.

That was what I said and it was on the record. I did not refer to any impending coups or forecasted coups or projected coups or rumoured coups because I think you know my position on that matter. That it is unproductive for us to be speculating all the time and focusing so much attention and energy on coups. I think what is needed is for us to concentrate on the positive things that the government and our people can do so that we can achieve these goals and the self-sufficiency that we all want.

[Mogato] Sir, we will have three last questions.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Ramos] Well, for instance, the effort of the engineers brigade, a sample of which was completed just two days ago, the ten hope centers and ten school buildings in the Southern Negros of the Chicks [expansion unknown] area which are all funded by the president's social fund. This is a special project that the president herself is deeply involved in and which she has supported with the resources from her office. Of course, under the supervision and with implementation by various line agencies.

Secondly, we gave our support to Metro Manila in terms of, first, an engineer contingent to help in the alleviation of traffic under the control of the Secretary Orbos of Transportation and Communications in his capacity as the so-called traffic czar.

And thirdly, we are now working with Secretary Estuar of the Department of Public Works and Highways in regard again to the use of AFP engineers to assist in flood control, assistance to people that have been prejudiced or victimized by flash floods in Manila under our so-called libreng sakay [free ride] program which we have been doing in the past.

We also have ongoing medical, dental, and civic action work such as our task force Kandili [Solitude] that operated for quite some time in Negros Occidental as well as in Misamis Oriental. And we are ready to augment those teams for use in the urban centers, especially the national capital region.

We also are working out a project on communications. This is in regard to emergency rescue and related work during calamities. This is being done under the umbrella of the national disaster and coordinating council of which I am the chairman and which I think might become a little more intense with the approach of the typhoon season.

[Reporter] Sir, South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev have just had preliminary talks and the rapprochement between the two countries is being viewed by some observers as lessening the justification for the continued presence of the U.S. bases in the region. How do you assess this new development in the region?

[Ramos] Well, of course, you are correct in stating that they had a very fruitful summit in San Francisco. The department is now studying all angles of this summit meeting not just in regard to the lessening of tensions in Asia and the Pacific, but also in regard to U.S. and USSR relations, South Korea and North Korea relations, and the implications of all of these on Philippine national security. This study was assigned to our Assistant Secretary for Strategic Assessments in collaboration with GHQ [General Headquarter] Armed Forces of the Philippines, principally the J-2 and the J-5. So, at this time, we are not ready to come to any conclusions as to the effect of this on the presence of U.S. facilities on Philippine bases.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Ramos] Yes, that is what I said because it will lessen tensions.

[Reporter] Good afternoon, sir. With respect to the issue on the dismantling or not of the U.S. military facilities and bases in the Philippines, have you received any information as to the official stand of some or other members of the ASEAN countries, whether they are in favor or not of the retention of the U.S. facilities in the Philippines?

[Ramos] Well, I think we know that only Singapore has come out with a commitment on the so-called burden sharing, meaning sharing of the political burden because the presence of U.S. facilities in the Philippines is at a certain political costs. In the case of Singapore, however, since it is small and has only a certain capability in terms of hosting, they have, I suppose, done what they are capable of doing. But what they have committed to do certainly cannot replicate what we have here in the Philippines. The attitudes of the other countries, of course, will have to be assessed continuously as these talks which are...or these discussions which are in furtherance of the initial exploratory talks will develop. *Let us wait for the new developments because no new discussions have been held.* That is scheduled sometime in August.

[Reporter] Sir, a follow-up. Do you believe that if the stand of some ASEAN countries will favor the retention of U.S. facilities in the Philippines, do you believe that those countries were influenced by the Americans?

[Ramos] Well, we do not know. I think that is pure speculation. That is between the ASEAN countries and the U.S. *We would not know anything about that, but as for the so-called burden sharing, it is only Singapore which has made a commitment.* Okay?

[Mogato] Last question from Rey de la Cruz.

[De la Cruz] Good afternoon, sir. There are plans to convert the Sangley Naval Base into a container port and Navy officials told us that they are to oppose this. Now, will you help them in their bargain to retain the naval base at Sangley Point?

[Ramos] Now, the proposal to convert Sangley Point or Sangley Naval Base into a container port came from two sources: One from the governor of Cavite that was told to me by him. And the other—and this we heard only, although we have not seen any official requests or recommendations—from the secretary of transportation and communications.

Now what we have told them—those that are interested in the container port—is: Please specify what area you want to be used as a container port because the entire Subic Naval Base [as heard] is so big, with so many existing facilities performing a myriad, a multiplicity of functions that would be more expensive to replace in the long run if the whole place were converted into a container port. For instance, we have there on the base itself the entire training command of the Philippine Navy. We have there entire shipbuilding and ship repair facilities. We have there also the headquarters or the facilities of the 15th strike wing of the Philippine Air Force.

And so, if we can only have them pinpoint exactly where they want to put their container port, maybe there can be a consensus or an agreement without one being removed from the place. This matter, by the way, is still the subject of continuous studies and negotiations under the umbrella of the Legislative-Executive Bases Council [LEBC] chaired by Professor Abueva of the UP [University of the Philippines].

It is not a matter of opposing. It is not a matter of yes or no. It is not a matter of black or white. It is getting all of the necessary details so that maybe we can satisfy everybody and help in the overall plan of the government, of the LEBC to maximize the use of the land and the facilities thereon. Okay.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

Enrile Accuses Aquino of Misdirection

HK2006111190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 20 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile today said the Aquino administration made the Office of the President an irrelevant institution in solving the country's problems. Enrile was guest speaker in today's Philippine Bar Association meeting. In his speech, Enrile said that instead of tackling measures for the country's development, the presidency allegedly is an institution of inaction and misdirection:

[Begin Enrile recording in English] And so by her own failure of leadership to manage the affairs of this nation, Mrs. Aquino will probably go down in history as solely instrumental in fostering the growing [word indistinct] perception, that the presidency may have now become irrelevant in our time. [end recording]

Aquino Expresses Confidence in Trade Secretary

HK1906020990 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0000 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino stressed she still has confidence in Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion despite rumors that he will be removed from the Cabinet. According to the president, she still trusts Concepcion despite the charges and accusations he is currently facing. Concepcion was accused of lobbying for the Taiwanese-owned Luzon Petrochemical Corporation in its application for a $370 million loan for its Philippine project. Another accusation against Concepcion was his divestment of shares in a food conglomerate owned by his family before he became a Cabinet member in 1986. The president added that Concepcion is due to leave tomorrow for business conferences in the United States and Canada.

Aquino Orders Probe Into Airline 'Anomaly'

HK2006033590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has instructed Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig to conduct a thorough investigation into revelations by Solicitor General Frank Chavez that an anomaly caused a 2 billion pesos loss at the Philippines Airlines [PAL]. According to the president, the PAL's board of directors has agreed to open the company's records for the purposes of the investigation.

The president said the PAL officials found involved in the irregularities will be punished.

The president's directive was read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III:

[Begin recording in English—in progress] ...in a directive in a special meeting last night, upon recommendation of Secretary Macaraig, the board's chairman, authorized the investigators to subpoena and take possession of all file records needed to support the charges against the PAL officials involved in the alleged anomaly.

The privatization of Philippines Airlines has to proceed. [passage indistinct].

At the same time, PAL has ongoing discussions with business and government agencies on its debt-reduction program. [end recording]

Transport Chief Warns Drivers of Cancellations

HK2006085790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Department of Transportation and Communication Secretary Oscar Orbos today warned all bus and jeepney drivers against their plan to launch a strike. This report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang:

[Begin recording] [Sinchongco] Transportation Secretary Oscar Orbos warned transportation sector members who are threatening to stage a strike that he will cancel their franchises if they push through with their planned action. At the same time, Orbos called on bus and jeepney drivers to peacefully settle their disputes so that the public may not be prejudiced. In an interview with Malacanang reporters, Orbos said:

[Orbos] *We are dialoguing with them, and certainly, with enough understanding and patience on everybody's part, this should be averted. I plead to them that we thresh out the issues and discuss them soberly and not do some action that will actually be detrimental to public service.*

[Reporter] *Will you be as tough on them if they go on with their strike.*

[Orbos] *Well, it depends.*

[Reporter] *What will be cancelled?*

[Orbos] *Well, they have their franchises.*

[Reporter question indistinct]

[Orbos] *Well, there is a procedure for that. Also we have set up a task force, a stand-by task force, that will be made operational in the event of any strike. This is actually using the resources of the private sector, I guess [word indistinct], and the transport companies under the department. It will be ready to field buses and trucks and other means of transport.*

[Sinchongco] This was Secretary Orbos' statement following reports of a threat by several bus and jeepney drivers to go on strike starting tonight. [end recording]

Report Names Journalist as Military Agent

HK1806115090 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 18 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Vilma Manzo, a reporter of the newspaper THE NEWS TODAY, is an action agent of the military who received a monthly payment of 1,500 pesos. This was contained in a report to Secretary Fidel Ramos by Southern Luzon Command chief Brigadier General Federico Ruiz. Ruiz further said that Manzo was recruited by the military as an action agent in 1988. The military wanted to use Manzo as bait to arrest Leopoldo Mabilangan, alias Comrade Hector, a top New People's Army official. Mabilangan is reportedly a relative of Manzo.

Further Reportage on Public Opinion Survey

Survey Views Quality of Life

HK1906120190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Jun 90 p 1

[By correspondent Redempto Anda]

[Text] Many Filipinos, even affluent ones, think the quality of their lives has been worsening, according to the Public Opinion Survey of the Ateneo de Manila University. And many Filipinos feel that the quality of life would continue to get worse.

The survey, conducted in March, had asked 1,200 respondents from various income groups to compare the quality of their life this year to that of 1989. A significant percentage of the respondents thought it had gone down: 35% of those from the ABC income groups; 42% from the D income group; 56% from income group E.

Ateneo compared the responses to surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989. The comparison showed that the percentage of rock-bottom poor respondents (income group E) who thought their life was worse was increasing: it was 34% in 1988, 48% in 1989 and 56% in 1990. For income group D respondents the percentages were 34% in 1988, 30% in 1989 and 42% in 1990. For income group ABC, the figures were 28% in 1988, 20% in 1989, and 35% in 1990.

Ateneo also asked respondents this year if they thought the quality of their lives would improve within 12 months. One third (30%) of the ABC group thought it would get worse. So did 30% of the D group and 31% of the E group.

When compared to previous surveys the figures showed that more and more respondents were thinking life would get worse. For income group ABC, the figures were 12% in 1988, 15% in 1989 and 30% in 1990. For group D, the percentages were 17% in 1988, 18% in 1989, and 30% in 1990. For group E, the figures were 16%, 29% and 31%.

Slightly more than half of all the respondents (52%) thought the President should attend to economic programs; 29% indicated jobs, employment and wages; 24%, agriculture; 22% peace and order.

'Analysis' on Survey Results

HK1806081690 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Jun 90 pp 1, 8

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Survey Shows Support for Strong Government"]

[Text] The most obvious, although admittedly useful, message that may be read from the March 1990 Public Opinion Survey of the Ateneo de Manila University is the continuing decline of the popularity of the Aquino Government.

The survey reveals information clustered around certain issues the findings on which have already been published in the CHRONICLE or elsewhere over the past few days. However, there are findings which indicate that the nation may be disposed towards the emergence of a new type of a charismatic, authoritarian leadership or that the political climate is ripe for accepting such a leadership.

The significance of this impulse, as captured by the survey, is that strong executive leadership may well be the central issue of the 1992 presidential election. When I speak about strong leadership, I am not referring to a Sicilian mafia-type paternalistic leadership or a neo-Marcos authoritarian revival.

The message indicating that the nation is receptive to a highly interventionist role of the state in the economy comes through strongly in two findings: (1) 78% of respondents across the nation agreed that the government should plan for the economy and indicate which industry or sector should develop, while only 19% said the government should not interfere, and should leave the businessmen to decide where to invest their money; and (2) 90%—repeat 90%—agreed that the government should be active in managing the economy, while only 8% said the government should not interfere with the running of the economy.

What is interesting is that the national opinion is close to opinion in Metro Manila, the center of the nation's business and industry. In Metro Manila, 75% agreed that the government should plan for the economy, while 24% disagreed, and 92% agreed the government should be active in managing the economy, while 8% disagreed.

This is probably the first time the nation is telegraphing an overwhelming endorsement for wider state intervention in the economy, and if this is what the people really want, they may be sending signals that they want a reversal of the long standing policy of free wheeling capitalism dominated by the private sector. Because of this strong signal and because economic policy since independence has been to promote private sector initiative, it may be suggested that further validating tests be made on the findings of the Ateneo survey.

Implicit in the intervention of the state in economic planning and management of the economy is a political leadership cast in the ideological mold of social democracy. If we take the functionining social democratic governments or social democratic parties as models, then we are looking at the Labor Government in Australia, the social democratic governments in the Scandinavian countries, the Labor Party in Britain, the Socialist Government of President Francois Mitterrand in France, the Socialist Government of Felipe Gonzalez in Spain and the Social Democratic Party in West Germany.

What is essentially in common with these governments and parties is the philosophy in which the state intervenes a lot in economic planning, the state sector of the economy is relatively large, and the state provides extensive social security. As the former West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Socialist Internationale, puts it succinctly, West Germany could not be regarded as just a free capitalist society. "It is markets, plus a high degree of social security—more than in many other countries," he said during his recent visit to Manila.

Perhaps, what the nation is telegraphing is that it wants a strong government and political leadership that will stand conventional Philippine capitalism on its head and reallocate resources so that social security would be expanded.

Although private enterprise has historically been assigned a leading role in the Philippine economy, state interventionism has never been far from the surface. The formation of the National Development Company in the early years of the Commonwealth government and President Quezon's Social Justice Program are examples of forms of state intervention in opening up business opportunities and in distributing some welfare benefits to the lower classes. However, it must be emphasized that the Social Justice Program and the raft of legislation that flowed from it were a form of paternalistic approach by Quezon and the ruling Filipino elite. The program's welfare benefits were meager and were made mainly in response to the social unrest in Manila and Central Luzon in the late 1930s. They were meant to defuse the unrest; as such, it was typical elitist tokenism.

The point I am making is that the Philippines has a background of state interventionism and a political culture in which the Filipinos adapt and respond favorably to an interventionist political leadership.

Another indication of approval of strong exercise of executive powers is found in the the survey that 42% approved of the grant of emergency powers to President Aquino. Of those who approved, 20% said they wanted these powers to keep peace and prevent future coups, and 17% said, to strengthen the President's position. Only 9% said they wanted the powers used to solve the problems resulting from the coup.

Translated, what the people want is to see their President using emergency powers to fight threats and attacks against the security of the state—and not to waste them on solving economic problems.

So, it seems relevant to ask whether in the survey the nation is also signalling that it is ready for the entry of a social democratic party, as well as an interventionist political leadership that will use the powers of state to lead in the management of the economy. The model that comes to mind is the authoritarian leadership of Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore. Mr. Lee is charismatic, is interventionist in politics and in the economy, in the sense that while the market plays an important role in Singapore's economy, his government lays down the rules of the relationship between the state and the private sector clearly. Also, Singapore has extensive social security and this has something to do with Mr. Lee's background as leader of the once social democratic People's Action Party.

Social security may sometimes serve as a trade off for political control, although it is possible to have all three—social security, state interventionism and democracy—as in the case of the European and Australian social democratic models. This is not a case of either or.

One must not make the mistake that I am calling for a Lee Kuan Yew type of leadership for Filipinos. What I am doing is merely to interpret the signals flashing from the Ateneo survey and explain their implications. I am not making a statement of political preferences. That should be left to the people to decide within the electoral process.

Kabisig Movement Compared to Marcos' KBL

HK1406061190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 14 Jun 90 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Kabisig: An old Marcos dog?"]

[Text] President Aquino avoided seriously offending history when she decided at the last hour to call her new political movement Kabisig [Partnership] instead of Katipunan [Brotherhood]. But in trying to pay her proper respects to Andres Bonifacio, whose stone likeness at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] had begun to complain to cartoonists and columnists alike about the threatened desecration, she may have fallen into an equally egregious error. [sentence as published]

By adopting kabisig she actually recycled an old name which her much despised predecessor, Ferdinand Marcos, had used before, a few months before the snap presidential election. Kabisig is the name that appears in letter of Instructions [LOI] No. 1498 dated December 18, 1985, "directing the designation of action officers to be known as Kabisig sa Diwang Pilipino [Filipino Consciousness] in all Ministries, Agencies and Other Instrumentalities of Government, including government-owned corporations."

This is how the LOI reads:

"Whereas, the promotion, development and propagation of the Filipino ideology is a priority nationwide program to achieve the long-term goals of political liberation, economic emancipation and social concord through a government-led Democratic Revolution from the Center that is spiritual, humanist and nationalist;

"Whereas, Executive Order No. 879 which created a National Committee on the Propagation of Filipino Ideology and its Executive Working Group has received enthusiastic response, participation and support and has elicited more inquiries and recommendations;

"Whereas, there is need to mobilize the concerns and commitment and the goodwill of government personnel for the systematic and innovative integration of Filipino Ideology and its principles, the 'Seven Pillars of our Moral Regeneration,' in government programs and projects;

"Now therefore, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me and in accordance with the objectives of Executive Order No. 879 hereby direct all ministries, agencies, other instrumentalities of Government, including government-owned corporations, to designate Action Officers to be known as Kabisig sa Diwang Pilipino to constitute a Division in the Executive Working Group and to be headed by the Public Affairs Unit of the Executive Working Group of the Office of Media Affairs Representative and Chairman of the OMA Special Committee on Ideological Studies and Training.

"The primary function of the Kabisig sa Diwang Pilipino Division is to coordinate, from the ministry down to the regional and local levels Filipino Ideology related projects in support of the objectives of the Philippine Development Plan and the Economic Recovery Program.

"It shall provide the following support, utilizing existing and appropriated budgetary funds for training and information:

"1. Assistance in the identification of Filipino Ideology projects in application of the Seven Pillars of Our Moral Regeneration, the development principles the Government stands for;

"2. Coordination and supervision of the designated Kabisig sa Diwang Pilipino with regard to Filipino Ideology promotion projects and activities related to community mobilization for self-reliant livelihood enterprises;

"3. Preparation of recommendations and reports for submission, with the assistance of the Executive Working Group under Executive order No. 879 to the President and the National Committee on Propagation of Filipino Ideology."

This further reinforces our suspicion that not enough study went into the planning of Mrs Aquino's movement. Or that, if we may generalize, there is little or no attempt on the part of Mrs Aquino's advisers to familiarize themselves with the past. This is a disservice to those who may have learned to nourish prodigious expectations about the movement. It is also a disservice to the President who has vowed to be "the exact opposite" of Marcos and gone to great lengths to dismantle structures set up by Marcos and rename those she has decided to keep.

NEWSDAY in its editorial Wednesday pointed out that as head of government, Mrs Aquino should be inviting the people—all the people—to support not a political party or a political movement, but the government. This is the principal point. Marcos in his time may have been identified with some movements, but nothing of the sort that was intended to create a new government within the government.

For instance, in 1973, the Mabuhay ang Pilipino Movement [Long Live the Filipino Movement] was launched. The President supported the movement because it supported his government. But he did not sponsor it and he had nothing to do with it. As information secretary, I conceived and launched the movement to support, among others, the "Disiplina [Discipline]" campaign (Sa ikauunlad ng bayan, disiplina ang kailangan [Discipline is needed for the nation's progress]), which I also conceived and launched. But although I authored the movement, I did not officially become part of it, and no one in government was. The private sector manned it. In fact, it retained wide public support only for so long as government officials remained out of it. But after a couple of years, some officials thought it was too valuable a project to be left in purely private hands. That was the beginning of the end of it.

In 1978, Marcos created the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL—New Society Movement] as an obvious device to bring together all the political parties for the first parliamentary election since martial law and the new Constitution suspended elections. The purpose was clearly to strengthen the government under his control, not supplant it with a smaller and more controllable organization, which seems to be Kabisig's intent.

If Mrs Aquino's real aim is to create what she says she wants to create, then the whole movement is superfluous and absurd. It reflects a complete misunderstanding of government and the President's rights, duties, powers and prerogatives. If, however, her real intent is to create her own KBL, Kabisig is a correct step. But it comes with an unnecessary handicap; it carries a name identified with Marcos, and it has already sharply divided the administration before it could unite any of society's disparate forces.

Communist Assassination Plan 'Foiled' by Arrests

HK2106070590 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0600 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] The military has foiled a plan of the communist rebels to kill some 140 military officials and civilians as well as foreigners in Manila during the next six months. Colonel Agerito Kagaoan of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] security group said the plan was interrupted following the arrest of ten alleged members of the Alex Boncayao Brigade [ABB], or sparrows, the communist urban terrorist group.

In a raid conducted at the rebels' safehouses in Mandaluyong, Paranaque, Muntinlupa, and Quezon City, eight assassins and two intelligence officers were arrested.

Colonel Kagaoan said two of those arrested were shot and wounded when they tried to escape.

In an accomplishment report confiscated, it was learned that the captured rebels were responsible for the killing of PC Colonel Reynaldo Dino and former Rizal PC-INP [Integrated National Police] deputy chief Lieutenant Colonel Cesar de la Paz.

Two Local Communist Groups Start Unity Talks

HK1906052790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 19 Jun 90 p 7

[By Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Two warring local communist groups—the Maoist-oriented Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) and the Moscow-leaning Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) [Communist Party of the Philippines]—have started negotiations for eventual unity, according to veteran communist leader Jose Lava.

However, according to Lava, the two groups which split in 1968 still disagree on how to gain power: the CPP want to pursue its 21-year-old armed struggle while the PKP has shifted to parliamentary struggle.

Lava, perhaps the oldest active communist in the Philippines today, was PKP General Secretary from 1948 to 1950, after which he was arrested and detained for 20 years. He spent the last 19 years in self-exile in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

He spoke to the GLOBE yesterday after the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffee Forum] where he attended a forum on the Amado Hernandez case. Hernandez was a colleague of Lava and the Supreme Court ruling in 1956 dropping the complex crime suit against him benefited scores of post-war communists.

"It is no secret that NDF [National Democratic Front] International Department head Luis Jalandoni and myself have been holding talks," said the 78-year-old Lava, who still looks strong. However, the talks, he said, have come "with no firm decisions." The PKP and the NDF have no disagreement on the political program, but fail to unite on the "forms of struggle," Lava said. He was referring to the PKP's program of gaining political power through parliamentary means. In 1974, the PKP embarked on a program of "critical collaboration" with President Marcos's regime, provided they be allowed to gain legal status and openly organize sectoral groups. The PKP's decision was criticized by the CPP which proclaimed the existence of a revolutionary situation in Dec. 26, 1968 and set up a New People's Army to wage war against the government.

Lava said that in his old age, he plans to work for national unity and reconciliation among all "patriotic forces who may wish to fight against US imperialism."

"We (PKP) have suggested a program, a patriotic program, and we hope that it will be acceptable to all forces," said Lava who plans to remain in the Philippines.

The PKP's political program, Lava said, aims to unite in upholding the peaceful form of struggle to gain political power. "We sincerely believe that legal struggle is the correct form of struggle," said Lava. The international situation, he said, calls for power sharing among democratic forces and cites the Nicaraguan, El Salvador, and even the Palestine struggle in the Occupied Territories as examples of this power sharing arrangement.

He indicated that the "struggle for national liberation" cannot be isolated from the interests of the superpowers whose interests, conversely, interlinked with local struggles. "The powers have a peaceful coexistence," he said. One observer said that he came close to attacking the United States and the Soviet Union for colaborating to sell out the national liberation movement.

On Eastern Europe, Lava said that communism's downfall was temporary although recovery might take some time.

Lava, former editorial consultant of the Prague-based WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, criticized Soviet and Eastern European communists who make Soviet leader Josef Stalin their "whipping boy". "Stalin had also his good points and evaluation of his record should be even-handed," said Lava. He said Stalin as leader had to use both force and persuasion to hasten economic development and frustrate the capitalist world from destroying the first socialist state.

The Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas was founded in 1932 by Crisanto Evangelista but was declared illegal a few years after by the Supreme Court.

Thailand

Coverage Continues of Chatchai's U.S. Visit

Progress on Economic Ties

BK1806025290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Suwit Yotmani, spokesman attached to the Prime Minister's Office, told reporters in Los Angeles at 1000 local time on 17 June that the official visit to the United States by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has received great interest from American mass media.

Well-known newspapers in the United States carried reports even before Chatchai began his visit. After Chatchai met with U.S. President George Bush, three American newspapers carried articles on the results of the talks between Chatchai and Bush, especially on the U.S.-Thai cooperation on narcotics suppression, trade, and the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Besides, U.S. Senator Alan Cranston also mentioned Chatchai's great support on the settlement of the Cambodian problem to the U.S. Congress.

The Thai spokesman went on to say that progress has been made on the economic issue, in which the U.S. mass media have shown little interest. Thailand and the United States have agreed to set up a ministerial-level joint committee aimed at solving bilateral trade problems. In the committee, the Thai side will consist of Kon Thappharangsi, minister attached to the prime minister's office and Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan. The U.S. secretary of commerce will make a trip to Thailand in August to sign the appointment of the committee, which will meet immediately afterward.

Suwit added that the Thai residents in the United States, both in New York and Los Angeles, have also shown great interest in the Thai prime minister's visit. News reports were carried in several local Thai-language newspapers.

According to the itinerary of Chatchai's visit to Los Angeles on the last day, the Thai spokesman said Chatchai was scheduled to meet Thai residents at a hotel at 1700 local time on 17 June. This would also be the last activity of the prime minister during his official visit to the United States.

Editorial Hails Trip

BK2106140790 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Jun 90 p 3

[Editorial: "From America With Success"]

[Text] Even the prime minister himself was surprised by the success which exceeded expectations that came as a result of his official visit to the United States. Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said so when he met a group of Thai residents in Los Angeles. It is noteworthy to say it was not only a success for Thailand but also for President George Bush, who asserted to the world the U.S. stand concerning its role in Southeast Asia.

Over the past six months, the United States has been assessing the situation and reviewing its role in Southeast Asia. It faced several problems in the Philippines, including growing anti-American sentiments, efforts to get rid of the U.S. presence using the base issue as a pretext, attempts on the lives of American soldiers motivated by communist hatred, and growing aloofness among the Philippines soldiers toward the United States. Singapore made clear its support for a continued U.S. presence in the region, and offered facilities for the U.S. military. It wants more U.S. and European investment in the region to strike a balance with the growing influence of Japan and China and to prevent their future domination of the region. ASEAN itself made clear it does not want to see a total U.S. pullout from the region. The United Kingdom will certainly leave the region once Hong Kong is turned over to China.

Thailand, its government and people, has remained a close ally of the United States. Although the trend has not changed, U.S.-Thai relations could sour if the United States insists upon applying protectionist and punitive trade measures, and being unfair with Thailand regarding air service agreements. In fact, U.S. trade with Thailand stands at only one-half percent of worldwide U.S. trade overall.

Gen. Chatchai's visit to the United States was crowned with success. Meanwhile, it was also a success for President George Bush who made clear to the world that the United States will continue to uphold the Manila Pact. The President encouraged U.S. industries to invest in Thailand under the Eastern Seaboard Development Program. This means that if anything goes wrong, the U.S. fleet would arrive here immediately to protect U.S. interests. This is also in the interests of Thailand.

Gen. Chatchai returned from his visit to the United States with success, but back home he is being confronted with several political problems, including a censure motion in parliament and ongoing pressure from the military. It is difficult to guess whether the military wants him to dissolve parliament or reshuffle the cabinet. Sooner or later we should know whether he will be able to solve the problems.

Talks Held With Businessmen

BK1806035790 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Anan Panyarachun, president of the Thai Industrial Council and a member of the delegation accompanying Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan during his official visit to the United States, told reporters that representatives of the Thai private sector from three institutions—Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thai Hotel Association, and Thai Industrial Council—talked with American businessmen about Thailand's present situation and future direction. These discussions were aimed at narrowing the differences of opinion between the American and Thai sectors on joint business ventures.

Anan said that before starting a business deal or investing in any country, American businessmen often anticipate various kinds of problems. The visiting Thai representatives pointed out that Thai businessmen are also faced with problems. They told the American businessmen that industrial businessmen from Japan and

Europe also have similar problems. Therefore, all businessmen from every country must try to find ways to solve these problems. The Thai sector told their American counterparts that Japanese investors are investing in Thailand and wondered why American businessmen were not interested in Thai investments. After listening to this, the American businessmen had a better understanding of the matter, concluded Anan.

Agreement on Air Service

BK2006014590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Thailand and the United States achieved a breakthrough in the air service agreement that will enable Thai national flag carriers to land on the US West Coast, which has a large Thai population, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said on his return from his US visit last night. The agreement was reached at a meeting between Communications Permanent Secretary Siphum Sukkhanet and US officials.

Under the agreement, THAI [Thai Airways International] flights will be able to land in Los Angeles on a Bangkok-Tokyo-Los Angeles route, Gen Chatchai said. Earlier, Thailand had unilaterally announced it would revoke the air service agreement between the two countries on the grounds that it was unfair to Thailand. If the breakthough had not been reached it could have meant that by October, US and Thai air services between the two countries could have come to a halt. The Prime Minister described the breakthrough as "good news".

Gen [General] Chatchai said that deputy Supreme Commander Adm [Admiral] Sunthon Koetthet was successful in talks with the US military. He said the United States had agreed to sell cheaply to Thailand weapons which had been used by its soldiers serving in Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Talks With U.S. Congressman

BK1606144390 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Report by Kon Thappharangsi, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, to VOA on meeting with U.S. Representative Charles Rangel—portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Kon recording] He [Rangel] said the major problem is the alarming increase in production of narcotics in Burma. Regarding cooperation between the Thai and Burmese governments and Thai and U.S. governments, he said Thailand will have to play a major role in creating good relations with the Burmese Government so that the latter will understand its determination to suppress narcotics. I informed the representative that the foreign policies of the U.S. executive and legislative branches have to come closer together. The lines of thinking of the legislative branch and the executive branch do not seem to match. The representative appeared to understand this problem. [end recording]

On his suggestions to the U.S. legislative branch about how the anti-narcotics campaign in Southeast Asia might be more effective, Kon said:

[Begin Kon recording] I told him that if he wants to talk to Burma on the suppression of narcotics in Burma, he has to talk to the Rangoon government. This is what the Thai Government has been doing. But the legislative branch plays such a powerful role in the United States that this has caused negative feelings in Burma about the United States. This is despite the fact that the U.S. executive branch—the State Department and the White House—is aware of the problem. It happens that in the U.S. system, the legislative branch is very powerful. I advised him on this issue, and he agreed.

We also talked about ways to strengthen cooperation, as it is the first time that the Thai government has appointed a minister to take charge of the narcotics matter. [end recording]

Greenpeace 'Disappointed'

BK1706052690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 90 p 2

[By Tim Cornwell in Washington, D.C.]

[Excerpt] Members of the environmental group Greenpeace said on Friday [15 June] they were disappointed by the results of their 15-minute meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. A Greenpeace spokesman said Gen [General] Chatchai tried to disavow links between his government and Thai logging firms who they blame for destruction of Burmese teak forests.

Greenpeace called off planned demonstrations outside the Thai Embassy on Thursday and chose to present their concerns directly to the prime minister. Instead about 100 protesters took their elephant suits and logs to the Burmese Embassy, saving Thailand the embarrassment of a demonstration while the prime minister was in town.

Campbell Plowden, Greenpeace International Tropical Forest Campaign Coordinator, said Ambassador Withya Wetchachiwa "had indicated quite strongly that he wished we would not have the demonstration. He felt that it would be counterproductive."

Critics of the logging in Burma, where timber concessions have been awarded to companies from several countries, say it is destroying one of the world's few remaining teak forests and channelling funds to Burma's repressive military regime. Legislation that would impose blanket US sanctions on Burma is still being considered by a US Congress conference committee.

According to Plowden, Chatchai maintained in the meeting that the impact of Thai logging in Burma was very small and said forest management techniques were still being used there. Plowden said it was "unfortunate that the Prime Minister has apparently not been fully informed about the true impact of Thai logging companies operating in Burma." [passage omitted]

Praphat Briefs FRG Minister on Drug Problem

BK1706060290 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpahan on Friday [15 June] told a visiting West German minister that continuing ethnic conflict in Burma was the main root of the narcotic problem. "The problems originated from the fighting between the Burmese government and the minority groups, which need to grow opium for sale in order to buy arms to fight the government," Praphat told West Germany's Deputy Interior Minister Carl-Dieter Spranger.

Spranger, here on a three-day visit, made a 30-minute courtesy call yesterday on Praphat during which the latter briefed him about the drug problem in Burma. The two ministers also discussed drug suppression programmes. Praphat said drug suppression should concentrete on resolving Burma's ethnic conflicts.

Speaking to a group of reporters, Praphat said he told Spranger that he did not want the international community to isolate Burma. He said drawing Burma out of its isolation and helping promote its democracy would help resolve the ethnic and drug problems. The minister said he informed Spranger of the success of His Majesty the King's crop substitution programme, which has eliminated nearly all opium plantations in Thailand. Praphat also urged West Germany to continue its financial support for the second phase of the Thai-German Highland Project. The first phase will expire in 1994.

More on Chawalit Resignation, Cabinet Changes

Royal Announcement

BK2106085290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0815 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Announcement on the appointment of cabinet minister:

Royal Signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously given permission to announce that, in connection with the announcement on 4 August 1988 appointing General Chatchai Chunhawan as Prime Minister, the announcement on 9 August 1988 appointing cabinet ministers, and the last announcement dated 30 March 1990, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, deputy prime minister and defense minister, has now resigned from his post as deputy prime minister and defense minister.

In the interest of the administration, His Majesty the King, empowered by Article 146 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, appoints Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan concurrently as defense minister. This takes effect as of now.

Announced on 21 June 1990, the 45th year of the reign of the present king.

Countersigned by General Chatchai Chunhawan, Prime Minister.

Chatchai To Retain Post

BK2106025190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will retain the Defence Minister's post for the time being following the resignation of Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Chat Thai Party sources said yesterday. The sources said Gen [General] Chatchai announced his decision during a party meeting last night.

In a brief statement, Gen Chatchai told the party MPs [members of parliament] that under the current circumstances, he will retain the post of Defence Minister. Party MPs believe Gen Chatchai is likely to retain the post until after the opposition censure debate and expected subsequent reshuffle.

A number of Class 5 military officers told the BANGKOK POST yesterday they had no problems with Gen Chatchai being defence minister. They also found Gen Wichit Wichitsongkhram, the former defence permanent secretary, an acceptable candidate for the post. Informed sources had said Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong had proposed that former Armed Forces inspector-general Gen Phat Akkhanibut be named defence minister. [passage omitted]

Sitthi on Defense Post

BK1606015190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jun 90 p 5

[Excerpt] Former Interior Minister Gen [General] Sitthi Chirarot, after a day of silence, said yesterday he would turn down any offer for him to succeed Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as defence minister. Sitthi, who is highly respected by army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, also allayed jitters about a coup d'etat as a result of the tense relationship between the military and the government.

Suchinda said on Wednesday that the new defence minister should be a former career soldier and that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan should know the person best suited for the post. His statement was interpreted by sources close to the premier as meaning Suchinda wanted Gen Sitthi to take up the defence portfolio. Gen Sitthi's silence since his emergence as a candidate for the post was publicized on Thursday morning and briefly brought about the possibility that he would be approached.

"Nothing has happened. I won't take it," Sitthi said yesterday. He agreed that the new defence minister should be a former career soldier but said he was too old as he is in his seventies. [passage omitted]

Chawalit Leaves Committee

BK2106135590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister General Thianchai Sirisamphan told newsmen at Government House this afternoon after presiding over the meeting of the Senate's Coordinating Committee that he was temporarily acting as chairman of the committee because Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut had resigned from the post this morning. He said that the meeting today studied the draft bills passed by the House of Representatives that will be put on the agenda of the Senate session tomorrow.

Concerning the post left vacant by Gen. Chawalit, Gen. Thianchai said the government will appoint another person as chairman of the Senate's Coordinating Committee. Asked whether he plans to invite Gen. Chawalit to join his Ratsadon Party, Gen. Thianchai said he still could not answer the question. However, he believed no party would reject a good and capable man if that person wished to join the party.

Chatchai Interviewed

BK2106151690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Interview given by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to unidentified reporters at the Regent Hotel in Bangkok this afternoon, on the report about General Chawalit Yongchaiyut rejecting the post of adviser to the prime minister—recorded]

[Text] [Interview in progress] [Chatchai] He has never said that he rejected the appointment. Other people just spoke for him.

[Reporter] But it is known that General Phat [Akkhanibut] represents him.
[Chatchai] Has there been any statement on that?

[Reporter] Yes.
[Chatchai] Well, I have never had discussions with Khun Phat before. Who is Khun Phat?

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, is there still pressure from the military?
[Chatchai] No. No pressure at all.

[Reporter] Are you worried about the situation?
[Chatchai] I have no worries. I have nothing to worry about. Well, the only thing that worries me now is at parliament. There are many draft bills waiting for deliberations and approval by the parliament. Apart from that, I have no worries. I am now going to the parliament myself.

[Reporter] Will there be any new appointments since Gen. Chawalit has declined?
[Chatchai] He will have to accept the post. He must help us. This concerns the country. We started out together on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. So how can he abandon it now? He must stay on to help us.

[Reporter] Are you going to discuss it with him?
[Chatchai] This is an important matter concerning the country, so how can he refuse to help. We started out together on Cambodia.

[Reporter] What about the post of defense minister?
[Chatchai] He said that he would like to run in an election first. Only after an election will he accept to be defense minister and deputy prime minister. I have agreed with him on that. That's all. But now we must help each other on the problems of Cambodia and narcotics. Those are the matters of common concern for the nation. How can he then refuse to work?

[Question indistinct]
[Chatchai] You will have to ask him yourself which province he is going to run for in the election. Anyway, he must help us on Cambodia and narcotics. He has started the work, so how can he leave it like that. This is the matter of common concern.

[Reporter] Are you going to hold a discussion with Gen. Chawalit again?
[Chatchai] I have been in contact with him all the time. If we do not meet, we will talk on the telephone. What was Khun Phat's business then? I really do not understand.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, how are you going to deal with the present state of uncertainties?
[Chatchai] I don't think there is any kind of uncertainty.

Chatchai on Adviser Post

BK2006110090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Bangkok, June 20 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said here Wednesday [20 June] the appointment of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut as his advisor following the general's resignation as deputy premier and defence minister had "satisfied" the military. Mr. Chatchai, speaking to reporters following a cabinet meeting, said he had "satisfied the military" with his decision to appoint Gen. Chawalit as his personal advisor for national security, foreign affairs and drug suppression.

There was no immediate reaction from Gen. Chawalit to Mr. Chatchai's decision, but analysts said the fact the announcement had been made public indicated that the general had accepted his appointment.

Gen. Chawalit's appointment has noticeably lessened political tension here among military officers and politicians triggered by his resignation last week which had prompted fears of a coup.

The appointment came after a working breakfast at the prime minister's residence between Mr. Chatchai and Gen. Chawalit. The general was accompanied by top military officials including Armed Forces supreme commander Gen. Sunthon Khongsomphong, army chief General Suchinda Khrprayun, Air Force chief Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin and Navy commander Admiral Prapat Kritsanachan.

Mr. Chatchai told reporters he had earlier wanted to re-appoint Gen. Chawalit to his former positions of deputy premier and defence minister, but the general had told him during the working breakfast that he would only accept a post as advisor to the prime minister. Mr. Chatchai said Gen. Chawalit had told him that he wanted to run in an election before re-entering politics as a democratically elected member of parliament.

The prime minister said he would allow Gen. Chawalit to continue to pursue his efforts to seek a peaceful settlement to the 11 and a half year old war in neighboring Cambodia, where a Chinese-supported tripartite resistance coalition is fighting to oust a Vietnamese-installed government.

When asked whether he would resuffle his cabinet, Mr. Chatchai just laughed and did not reply.

Situation Said 'Normalized'

BK2106040390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan assured members of his Chat Thai Party yesterday that he has no intention of dissolving the House and that the political situation has normalized following his reconciliation with the military.

But Somsak Chanduaikit, the party's deputy spokesman, said Chatchai did not discuss during a party meeting the possibility of a Cabinet reshuffle or of making other changes in the government. "The prime minister told Chat Thai members that the government is still stable and gave his assurance that he will not dissolve the House," Somsak said after the meeting. Somsak quoted Chatchai as saying he had achieved a rapport with the armed forces "and that everything has become normal."

Chatchai yesterday appointed former deputy premier Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut his adviser. Chawalit resigned on June 11, creating a confrontational atmosphere between Chatchai and the military.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he expected the present government to complete its four-year term. Addressing a meeting of the Social Action Party [SAP], Sitthi said Chatchai and Chawalit had reached an understanding. Deputy SAP spokesman Sangthong Sitharet quoted Sitthi as expressing confidence that the government would comfortably survive the no-confidence debate planned by the Opposition.

Chulin Laksanawisit, deputy spokesman of the Democrat Party, echoed Chatchai's sentiments and said the government's stability had not been affected by the latest political upheaval. Asked about the possibility of a Cabinet reshuffle, Chulin said: "If there is to be a Cabinet reshuffle, it should come after the no-confidence debate."

Chawalit Rejects Offer

BK2106011590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former military chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut has turned down an offer by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to appoint him an adviser on security, foreign affairs and narcotics. Gen Phat Akkhanitbut, one of Gen Chawalit's close confidants, said last night Gen Chawalit could not accept the appointment due to its "political nature" and because it was inferior to Cabinet positions the former military leader had declined earlier in the day. Gen Chawalit, during a breakfast meeting with Gen Chatchai yesterday, turned down the Premier's invitation to rejoin the Cabinet in his former capacity as deputy prime minister and defence minister.

Gen Phat, former Armed Forces inspector-general, said Gen Chawalit had left his political career in the Cabinet and would not return by accepting the job as the Prime Minister's adviser. He said Supreme Commander Sunthon Khongsomphong and Army Chief Suchinda Khraprayun had met Gen Chawalit at his Suan Phuttan residence last night and had agreed to inform the Premier that Gen Chawalit would not accept the new job.

Reliable sources said Gen Sunthon and Gen Suchinda had called on Gen Chatchai at his Soi Ratchakhru residence to inform him of Gen Chawalit's decision. Gen Phat said Gen Chawalit, during his meeting with the Premier along with top Armed Forces chiefs yesterday morning, had informed Gen Chatchai that he would not rejoin the Cabinet but would continue to assist the Government by giving it advice. Gen Chawalit could not accept the job of adviser to the Prime Minister because it was a political position, different from the post the general currently held in the Armed Forces, Gen Phat said.

His position of special adviser to the Armed Forces was something the military usually gave to senior officers who had left the service in recognition of their ability and their potential contributions after retirement. "Gen Chawalit, in his capacity as Armed Forces adviser, could provide a bridge for officers junior to him in their contacts with Armed Forces commanders of foreign countries in their efforts to bring peace to this region," he said.

Gen Chatchai earlier yesterday appeared to be under the impression Gen Chawalit had accepted the advisory post. The Prime Minister told reporters that although Gen Chawalit had declined his invitation to rejoin the Cabinet, he had agreed to become his adviser. "I wanted to reappoint him as deputy prime minister and defence minister," Gen Chatchai said. But he said he wanted to run in an election first. But he still has the good intention to continue serving the country and expressed his intention to work as my adviser on security, foreign affairs and narcotics."

A well-informed coalition source said a deputy leader of the opposition Solidarity Party had lobbied through a close aide to Gen Chawalit for the former army chief to run in the Lamphun by-election on August 19.

Gen Chatchai said he was confident the military was satisfied with his latest offer to Gen Chawalit because he had talked with senior commanders at the breakfast meeting. Joining Gen Chatchai at the meeting were Gen Sunthon, Gen Suchinda, Air Force Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin, Navy Chief Adm [Admiral] Praphat Krisanachan, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Phisit Hemabut, Permanent Secretary for Defence Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, Cabinet Secretary Aphilat Osathanon and Permanent Secretary for Interior Anan Anantakun.

Solidarity Party deputy leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian said yesterday if Gen Chawalit wanted to enter politics he should run in an election. He said if the former army chief was appointed to a position without coming from an election, he would be subjected to constant attacks. "But if he won an election he would have the people as his support base. Since he was a soldier, he is certain to also get support from the military," Mr Bunchu said.

Asked if Gen Chawalit would be invited to join Solidarity, he said it depended on party leader Narong Wongwan. Mr Bunchu described the present political situation as "strange" and said it would end in a "strange way".

According to the minutes of a Solidarity party meeting, Gen Chawalit's resignation has affected the country's economy and caused political uncertainty. The party concluded that the only way out for the Prime Minister would be for him to resign, dissolve Parliament or reshuffle the Cabinet. All party members were told to prepare for an election which "might take place soon".

Chawalit Confirms Refusal

BK2106155190 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, former deputy prime minister and defense minister, has made known his stand on being appointed adviser to the prime minister. He said the appointment was prompted by a misunderstanding. He confirmed that he could not accept the post.

[Begin Chawalit recording in progress] ...No, I cannot accept it. I think there must have been some misunderstanding in making the appointment. First of all, you must understand that the prime minister and I love and respect each other, not only as individuals but also as colleagues who have worked together for the country and for the public interest. We still feel a sense of sympathy and sincerity toward each other. Well, after I had already resigned as deputy prime minister and defense minister, he talked to me, out of his own kindness, trying to convince me to take back the two posts. I considered it to be a measure of his kindness—because of our relationship. However, I must uphold my principles. I have already clarified this. So let's move on. I have refused his offer, and I made it clear to him what steps I would take if I decide to enter politics.

After that, I informed him that I would not abandon him. I would not abandon the cabinet. I would not abandon my friends whom I have worked with. I cannot abandon all those people who have shared responsibilities with me, especially in the work for the common interests of the public and the country. I therefore told the prime minister that I was ready to offer my advice. I was ready to be his adviser on every matter and in any way I could. I never care about the status of any position I may be offered.

In my opinion, the officials who were assigned to work on this appointment should have understood that I would refuse to be named a political appointee, especially at such a high position. But it happened that the announcement made me a political appointee. I knew this would create some misunderstanding and confusion. People might wonder what kind of a person I am. In the beginning, I refused a political nomination, but why then would I have accepted this position? Well I do not mind taking whatever position is given to me provided I can be of benefit to the country. I really mean it. Therefore, what happened caused me serious damage. However, I beg not to elaborate on this point. I understand and sympathize with the people and well-wishers who want me to be in a position to work for the country. However, the soldiers are stable and patient. I would ask everyone concerned to be stable and have patience. All the people should feel at ease, because peace and order in the country is our highest goal. We want nothing else. [end recording]

Solidarity Party Announcement

BK2106054690 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 21 Jun 90 p 20

[Text] A source in the Solidarity Party [an opposition party] confirmed to NAEO NA daily newspaper [date not given] that, according to the latest contacts between high-level executive members of the party and General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the party had received a confirmation, which was most likely certain, that Gen. Chawalit had verbally agreed to join the Solidarity Party as party leader replacing Narong Wongwan.

Sitthi on Chawalit's Role

BK2106035390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 90 p 5

[Text] Ex-deputy premier Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut should continue to take care of the Cambodian problem even though he is out of the Cabinet, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Sitthi told reporters before the weekly Cabinet meeting yesterday that he had been in close consultations with Chawalit on how to solve the Cambodian problem all along. Sitthi expressed his willingness to work with Chawalit on the Cambodian stalemate just before Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan announced the appointment of Chawalit as his adviser to aide him on the security matters, foreign affairs and narcotic suppression. The announcement, which went into immediate effect, was made after the premier's breakfast meeting with Chawalit. Sitthi said his meeting with US Secretary of State James Baker in Washington on Cambodia was a follow-up to the talks on the topic between Premier Chatchai and President Bush.

Baker, Sitthi said, sought his views on Thailand's position on the Sino-Vietnamese talks to normalize their relationship and how to break the Cambodian deadlock. He said the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations had run into snags and would have to be put on hold for the moment. Efforts would instead be concentrated on the forthcoming meeting between the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and rival Cambodian leaders in Paris next month, Sitthi said.

Sitthi said he was optimistic that a ceasefire between rival Cambodian forces would be implemented after the establishment of a Supreme National Council, which top resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh premier Hun Sen agreed upon at their meeting in Tokyo early this month.

In a related development, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Phisit Salikhup yesterday received a delegation from West German government at the Supreme Command. He said the delegates were visiting Thailand to gather information about the present Indochinese refugee situation and the latest development on the Cambodian conflict. The delegates expressed support for Thailand's move to group together hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees scattered in sprawling camps on the Thai-Cambodian border at a neutral camp for their voluntary repatriation to their country, the military officer said.

Impact of Situation Viewed

BK1606115390

[Editorial Report] On 15 June, two Thai papers—SIAM RAT and MATICHON—carry editorials on the current political situation that follows the resignation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Army reaction to the resignation.

SIAM RAT publishes a 400-word editorial on page 8 entitled: "The Country Is Not in a Crisis." The editorial says: "The current political situation is not in a crisis. Gen. Chawalit's resignation from the deputy prime minister and defense minister posts does not constitute a political crisis. It is an ordinary event in a democratic political system that seeks to balance itself. The ongoing problem is a problem between two individuals, not the problem of the democratic institution at large. Therefore, there is no reason for a serious political crisis to occur, unless someone wants to manufacture it for a certain purpose."

The 1,000-word MATICHON editorial on page 8, entitled: "Clarify the Situation," says: "In the current situation in which the people feel a lack of confidence, leaders of all sectors of society should jointly clarify the situation to help people regain their confidence. These leaders should keep a calm posture and show that they are confident that the confused situation will eventually normalize." The editorial concludes: "When a lack of confidence affects the populace, efforts to clarify the situation will help stop the confusion and could help prevent serious damage. However, if this lack of confidence affects economic and investment decisionmaking, such as the Bank of Thailand's becoming unsure of its foreign deregulation plan, serious damage that will have chronic effects on the entire nation will occur."

Registration of New Political Parties Noted

BK1706064690 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jun 90 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column: "New Political Parties Waiting in the Wings"]

[Text] Political observers indicated that the current political situation may lead to a general election very soon. This speculation has prompted many groups of people to hurriedly register new political parties with the Interior Ministry.

Khao Phiset weekly magazine said so far 10 groups have applied to form new political parties. They are:

The Prachachon (people) Party of Mr Narong Chunchit, the Pracharat Party of Mr Pramun Saensupha, the Thai Romyen Party of Mr Thinnakon Prichaphan, the Seripharp Party of Mr Bunchai Manasmontri, the Phitak Phonprayot Prachachon Party of Mr Waranchai Chokchana, the Prachachat Party of Mr Phoemsak Chomket, the Manut Sayatham Party of Mr Chingchai Suwanakun, the Pokpong Chat Thai Party of Mr Prasopchok Phan-in, the Seri Prachathippatai Party of Prasit Thanopachaisitthikun.

None of the parties apparently has any connections with former deputy prime minister and defence minister Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the magazine said.

Xu Dunxin Briefs Chawalit on Hanoi Visit

BK1806015990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin yesterday became the first foreign dignitary to call on former deputy premier Chawalit Yongchaiyut who has been in self-imposed seclusion since resigning from the government last Monday [11 June], sources said. The sources said Xu briefed Chawalit on the outcome of his diplomatic mission in Hanoi last week, where the Chinese minister held intensive discussions with Vietnamese leaders to iron out outstanding differences on Cambodia. Chawalit played an important role in the moves to bring peace to Cambodia.

The talks in Hanoi centred around the matters of power sharing among the four Cambodian factions and an interim administration for Cambodia. Xu and Vietnamese leaders also discussed the possibility of holding regional peace talks on Cambodia between China, Vietnam and Thailand. But the discussions failed to bridge the gap between Beijing and Hanoi, and Xu told Chawalit yesterday that there was no chance to organize the tripartite meeting, at least for the foreseeable future.

Xu was accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to Bangkok Li Shichun to the meeting with Chawalit at Ban Phuttan at about 4 pm. The meeting was not publicized. The Chinese minister is scheduled to meet Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun and Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan today. The sources said Xu also met Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan at the Chinese Embassy last night.

Military Wants Free Hand To Purchase Weapons

BK1906025990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jun 90 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan arrives tonight from the United States and will chair a Cabinet meeting today [as published] the agenda will be a proposal by ex-defence minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut for the government to give the military a free hand in purchasing weapons from friendly countries.

Informed sources said Chawalit had proposed that the permanent secretary for defence, the supreme commander and the commanders-in-chief of the three armed forces should be given powers to conclude procurement contracts on behalf of the government. The present regulation requires them to seek Cabinet approval for such military purchases, the sources said.

Chawalit argued that "red-tape" had delayed the urgent procurement of weapons for the three armed forces and that there are now great opportunities for the armed forces to procure weapons from friendly countries at low cost.

The Armed Forces still need lots of weapons and defence items to meet their requirements and lack financial support from the government to fulfil their defence plans, the ex-defence minister was quoted as saying.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry had raised objections to the proposal to liberalize the procurement of weapons. It said it was still necessary for the Cabinet to approve defence deals. For military grants by allies, the defence minister is authorized to approve them and inform the cabinet afterwards.

The Cabinet Secretariat presented three options for the Cabinet on the proposal: maintaining the present regulations that procurement of weapons must be approved by the Cabinet on the case-by-case basis; the defence minister is authorized to decide on such matters and inform the Cabinet afterwards; and the Defence Ministry permanent secretary as well as the supreme commander are empowered to approve such procurement deals.

Chatchai Halts Chawalit Plan

BK2106064790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday put the brake on former defence minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut's proposal to give the military a free hand in buying arms, Government House sources said. The sources said it was not clear when the proposal, which was removed from yesterday's Cabinet agenda, would be taken up by the Cabinet for reconsideration.

Defence sources said Chawalit had suggested that the permanent secretary for defence, supreme commander and commanders-in-chief of the three armed forces be authorized to make procurement contracts on behalf of the government. The existing regulations require them to seek Cabinet approval for arms purchases. In the proposed amendment on the defence ministry regulations, Chawalit reasoned that bureaucratic red tape had delayed the armed forces' procurement of weapons, according to military sources.

Editorial Questions Plan

BK2106065190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 90 p 8

[Editorial: "No Blank Cheque"]

[Text] When the Chatchai administration was formed nearly two years ago, government leaders were unable to find a "suitable" nominee for the defence portfolio and Gen [General] Chatchai Chunhawan had to take the position on himself, along with the premiership. But Chatchai was mindful of the support he needed from Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who was then supreme commander and army commander. According to his own admission, the premier never changed or questioned any proposed transfers or promotions of senior military officers. "I simply endorse the list as it is," he once told reporters.

This is his way of "depoliticizing" the annual top-level personnel changes in the military. This was in line with a long-standing tradition of prudent politicians leaving military leaders to settle promotions and transfers among themselves. Moreover, budget allocations for the armed forces, especially the conspicuous "secret funds," are seldom questioned, let alone cut. Politicians justify this as a show of faith in the integrity of the military. Critics say it is simply the politics of self-preservation.

Immediately after General Chawalit resigned from the military nearly three months ago, Chatchai offered him the deputy premiership and defence minister post, which he accepted. The rationale here seemed to be that an ex-military leader like Chawalit would know how to handle the military.

Shortly before he resigned in protest earlier this month, Chawalit reportedly submitted a proposal to the Cabinet urging it to give military leaders practically a free hand in weapons procurement. His reason was that the armed forces must be ready at short notice to snap up badly-needed arms as soon as they are available on the world market. Many other Third World countries are anxiously waiting for opportunities to build up their armed forces with surplus weapons made available at bargain prices by the arms reductions of the NATO and Warsaw pact countries. At present any major arms deal has to be approved by the Cabinet. The process requires a great deal of paperwork and can take months before a final decision—usually approval—is made.

We are unconvinced by Chawalit's claim that the Thai armed forces still need "lots of weapons." Why? Our country is not at war with anybody. The communist insurgency is now more or less history. Terrorism and separatism in the South involve only a handful of outlaws. The end of the Communist Party of Malaya's armed struggle has significantly improved security along the Thai-Malaysian border. The ongoing fighting between Burmese forces and ethnic rebels is a cause for concern, but by no means a serious security threat to Thailand as neither of the two sides are our enemies. In fact, we can improve security along the Thai-Burmese border by maintaining strict neutrality and refraining from assisting either side.

Security along the Thai-Lao border has also improved markedly now that relations between Bangkok and Vientiane have returned to normalcy. The withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Laos and Cambodia has eased military pressure on Thailand. Only the bloody conflict in Cambodia, from which fighting often spills across the Thai border, is a real security concern. But the 11-year-old conflict cannot justify a new military buildup or an arms shopping-spree by Thai military leaders.

There is no justification for giving military leaders a blank cheque for weapons purchases. Military leaders know only how to buy more and more arms, as that is how they are trained. They tend to think that more weapons increases national security; it is not their business to worry about how the bills will be paid or by whom.

However, incurring external debts is a serious national matter. And it is the government, not military leaders or the military branch buying the arms, that will be held accountable for repaying the debts. For this reason, the Cabinet must have a final say on all arms deals. This power is a vestige of the democratic principle of "civilian rule." Remove this and we have one more serious reason to doubt if Thai military leaders truly understand what democracy is all about.

Army Considers Travel Ban on Chawalit Critics

BK1906030590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Commanders of Bangkok-based army forces are considering imposing a ban on travel by PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung and Deputy Interior Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri through army areas because of their criticisms of the military and former army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Army sources told THE NATION that this was recently discussed among division and infantry commanders who also toyed with the idea of asking Army Chief Gen Suchinda Khraphrayun to order army-run TV Channel 5 and Channel 7 to stop covering the two ministers activities in protest against their "negative attitudes" towards the military.

The sources said the First Infantry Regiment of the First Army Division was the first to have banned the passage of one of the two Cabinet members through its areas. Refusing to identify him, the sources said that the minister had driven through the regiment's area as a short cut from Wiphawadi Rangsit Highway to Phahonyothin Road. "The army guards at the First Regiment barrack recently stopped the minister from going through," one source said.

The event became the topic of conversation among middle-ranking commanders who were tempted to apply the same measure against the two Cabinet members soon, the sources said. The two ministers could not be reached for comments last night.

Vietnam

Eighth National Assembly Continues Session

Business Law Discussed

BK2106044490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Station correspondent's partially recorded report on National Assembly seventh session's group discussion on the draft law on business transaction, private business transaction, and joint stock companies—date not given]

[Summary] At their group discussion, National Assembly deputies affirmed the necessity of promulgating the law on business transaction, private business transaction, and joint stock companies.

However, there were two different viewpoints as detailed discussions were held on the 10 key points of the draft law. The first one held that the promulgation of the law will meet the aspirations of the people who want to have a reliable law to ensure investment and production, particularly after our party and state have established the multi-sectoral economic mechanism. The second one held that although our state has promulgated laws and regulations on business transactions, they merely dealt with non-state economic components. As a result, issues related to state-run economy have not been satisfactorily resolved.

"Some deputies held that it is necessary to prohibit not only state management agencies and people's army and security force units from carrying out business transactions to earn income for their units, but also those high-ranking officials of the state management mechanism, medium and high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces, as well as party organizations and mass societies."

Contrary to this viewpoint, many others deputies contended that all people and organizations can engage in business transactions provided that they must carry out this task in a legal and honest manner.

As a result, many deputies proposed that the law should clearly specify those who are eligible for business transactions to avoid confusion and adverse effect on business activities in the future. Dealing with this issue, Comrade Pham The Bong, deputy from Hanoi said:

[Begin Pham The Bong recording] I propose that we discuss this issue carefully to clearly define qualifications of those who are eligible for business activities. I think we should also review the economic development orientations for the state-operated and privately-run economic establishments. This is aimed at eliminating problems in the implementation process and at avoiding repeated amendments to the law.[end recording]

Regarding the registration of business transactions and agency responsible for this task, many deputies expressed their identity of views to the draft law which entrusted the economic abitration agency with the registration work. However, many others held that this task should be assigned to an economic management agency. In addition, many deputies held that since the draft law on business transaction, private business transaction, and joint stock companies deals mostly with the private sector, it should be named the law on private business transactions and joint stock companies.

After discussing the draft law, national assembly deputies visited the Ho Chi Minh Museum in the evening of 19 June. The National Assembly will hold a plenary session on 20 June.

More on 20 Jun Activities

BK2006160690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jun 90

["Eighth National Assembly's Seventh Session Communique No. 3"]

[Text] On 20 June, the National Assembly held a plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao directed the session.

In the morning, the National Assembly heard Comrade Hoang Quy, minister of finance, on behalf of Council of Ministers, report on ideas solicited from deputies on the four draft laws on agricultural tax, turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax.

Regarding the draft law on agricultural tax, 14 deputies expressed their viewpoints on issues related to tax rates, tax levied on zoned areas, and effective periods for paying agricultural tax. A number of deputies proposed methods for a just, rational calculation of the agricultural tax law by splitting it into two new laws—namely the law on land use and the law on revenue from land allocation.

Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a speech providing guidance for collecting state revenues in the present stage and methods to implement this guidance to fulfill the state tax policy.

Through ideas expressed by many deputies, the Council of Ministers chairman proposed that the National Assembly delay its adoption of the law on agricultural tax at this seventh session so as to provide more time for the Council of Ministers to study and formulate a draft law on land use and a draft law on revenue from land allocation for submission to the National Assembly in 1991. The exemption of agricultural tax for one year in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's testament will be implemented in the 1990-91 two-year period. Each year peasants will be exempted from paying 50 percent of their tax as prescribed by the 1989 agricultural tax law. The National Assembly approved Council of Ministers Do Muoi's proposal and will adopt a resolution on this issue at the closing session of the current National Assembly.

In the afternoon, the National Assembly continued discussing the remaining three draft laws on the turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax. Sixteen deputies expressed their viewpoints on the options to maintain these three draft laws as they were proposed or to combine them into a single law of different tax categories. They also discussed the proposal of charging the Council of State with the duty of rearranging the production of some kinds of merchandise and of revising these three tax categories for submission to the National Assembly at the next session. The National Assembly voted to approve the maintaining of the three separate laws on turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax. It also agreed to charge the Council of State with the duty of rearranging production and revising the three tax categories when warranted.

On 21 June, the National Assembly will continue its plenary session at the conference hall.

Agricultural Tax Discussed

BK2006162590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Report on the 20 June sitting of the Seventh National Assembly Session—portions recorded]

[Summary] "Today [20 June], the National Assembly deputies held a plenary session at the Ba Dinh conference hall to debate the four draft tax laws—namely the agricultural tax, turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax. At the morning session, the deputies concentrated on discussing the draft of a law on agricultural tax."

Based on suggestions made by the deputies at this session, Minister of Finance Hoang Quy presented four major questions on agricultural tax law which consist of: the rate of collection, area zoning for taxation, the deadline for payment of agricultural tax, and the idea of separating agricultural tax into two different kinds of tax.

"According to an order now still in force, agricultural tax was to help procure an average of 10 percent of the total food grain harvested or 15 million metric tons of grain in paddy equivalent during the three-year period from 1980-82. From 1985-89, the average grain output was 18 million metric tons in paddy equivalent, an increase of 3 million metric tons or 20 percent over that in the 1980-82 period."

At this session, the deputies discussed the rate at which agricultural tax will be collected. They studied two proposals. The first calls for using the average 1985-89 grain output of 18 million metric tons as a base for tax calculation for the 1991-95 period; the second demands the imposition of a tax rate equivalent to eight to 10 percent of the average 1985-89 grain output. The commission charged with drafting the tax law asked the National Assembly to approve a 10-percent agricultural tax rate based on the average 1985-89 grain output. "But the majority of the deputies disagreed with this 10-percent tax rate. They wanted this rate to be reduced to eight percent and the enforcement of it to begin in 1992."

Comrade Le Van Hoan, deputy from Quang Tri Province, and Comrade Vo Tong Xuan, deputy from Hau Giang Province, pointed out the difficulties facing peasants who have to justify their proposal for bringing the tax rate down to six to eight percent.

After hearing the views of various National Assembly deputies on the draft of a law on agricultural tax, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi gave his opinions. He said:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] Today the National Assembly debated various important draft tax laws. It is important that these laws be applied in the next five years and not in only one year. This will help us project the budget for the next five years. You, comrades, are totally right for showing concern about the economy. We will brief you on the budget more fully and expect to ask you for suggestions in order to ensure better handling of our activities toward the end of the year. Except for the law on agricultural tax, you have not made many suggestions on other tax laws such as turnover tax, the special consumption tax, and income tax. I agree that the current law on agricultural tax has been compiled since the wars of resistance against the French and the Americans and that this law now has become no longer appropriate. I think if we want to correct it, it would be better to correct it once and for all.

We have reached a consensus that we should ask the National Assembly for permission to continue the temporary use of the old agricultural tax law so that by 1991, our government can make new proposals for separating the land tax from the crop output tax. I agree that all the opinions raised by you are correct in various aspects. As the old tax law is outdated, the enactment of a new tax law to replace it will help solve all the problems. However, I would like to ask the National Assembly for permission to continue with the temporary use of the present tax law until next year when I will make a new tax proposal for approval by the National Assembly. [applause] [end recording]

"This afternoon the national assembly deputies debated the drafts of the laws on turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax. Tomorrow the national assembly deputies will continue to work at the conference hall."

Debate on Tax Laws

BK2106093190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Report by station correspondent Dao Nguyen on the 20 June afternoon sitting of the Eighth National Assembly's seventh session—portions recorded]

[Summary] "In the 20 June afternoon sitting at the Ba Dinh conference hall, National Assembly deputies debated the drafts of the laws on turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax. The majority of National Assembly deputies unanimously agreed with many points in these draft laws, which were presented by the Council of Ministers. However, in the course of the debate, some of them offered different opinions."

Regarding turnover tax, many deputies expressed their views in support of the draft law presented by the Council of Ministers. Vu Huy Phan, National Assembly deputy from Bac Thai Province said:

[Begin Vu Huy Phan recording] "As far as this issue is concerned, our delegation unanimously agrees with what has been proposed in the draft law. Therefore, we think that this draft law should be debated with careful consideration for the sake of industrial development. We suggest that the rate of taxation be maintained as specified in the draft law. After opinions have been solicited from the people and production and business units by the state in the next few months, we will determine a relatively reasonable rate for application. We should not merely base a tax rate increase on a few suggestions. We completely agree with the suggestions that turnover taxes on medicine should be reduced." [end recording]

Many deputies believed that the turnover tax set forth in the draft law is still not suitable. Nguyen Thi Mai Thanh, National Assembly deputy from Ho Chi Minh City, said that the turnover tax on cosmetics remains relatively high while (Su Minh Phi), National Assembly deputy from Vinh Phu Province, pointed out the need to ensure equitable turnover taxation between state-run and collective enterprises. "The majority of deputies suggested that the law on turnover tax be adopted at this National Assembly session."

There were different views concerning special consumption tax. "Some deputies agreed with the draft law presented by the Council of Ministers, which classifies liquor, beer, cosmetics, religious worship-related articles, and gasoline and diesel oil as products subject to special consumption tax. Others, however, held that since cosmetics are becoming a necessity for women, they should not be included among products subject to special consumption tax."

"Regarding income tax, many deputies agreed with the contents of the draft law. However, many others held that it is improper to reduce income tax by 20-40 percent and suggested that this tax should be increased further."

"Hoang Minh Thang, National Assembly deputy from Quang Nam-Danang Province, suggested that a classification of goods be arranged and a rate of taxation be applied to various economic components dealing in goods of the same specification and quality."

Toward the end of the afternoon sitting, under the guidance of Chairman Le Quang Dao, National Assembly deputies took turns voting on the question of whether or not the three separate laws on turnover tax, income tax, and special consumption tax should be retained. "The results showed that 373 out of the 410 deputies had voted in favor of the move to retain these laws. Meanwhile, 371 out of the 410 National Assembly deputies voted in favor of the move to entrust the Council of State with the authority to fix tax rates on various categories which the National Assembly will decide upon at the earliest possible session.

"Today, 21 June, the National Assembly will continue its work at the Ba Dinh conference hall."

Nguyen Khanh Speaks at Press Day Function

BK2106095590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism held a get-together for journalists in Hanoi on the evening of 20 June to mark the 65th anniversary of the traditional day of the Vietnamese revolutionary press. Attending the get-together were many comrade directors of local and central press organs and Vietnamese correspondents who are here to cover the seventh session of the Eighth National Assembly.

This is the first time a large number of representatives of the press throughout the country have gathered in Hanoi to mark the traditional day of the Vietnamese revolutionary press.

Present at the function were Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Nguyen Khanh; Comrade Tran Hoan, minister of culture, information, sports, and tourism; and many comrade members of the Vietnam Journalists Association Executive Committee.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Tran Hoan thanked journalists throughout the country for having assisted state organs in effectively carrying out the management of press and publishing activities. He pointed out the fine traditions of the Vietnamese revolutionary press and expressed the hope that journalists would continue collaborating with the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism in stepping up information work in Vietnam.

In his address, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Nguyen Khanh conveyed his best wishes for excellent health and boldness to all Vietnamese journalists so they can fulfill the mission entrusted to them by the party and people in the new situation. He urged them to take this occasion to thoroughly study Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech on the need for the press to devote more effort to fulfilling its mission.

Army News Agencies Mark Press Anniversary

BK2106111190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Vietnam Press Day, various chapters of the Vietnam Army Press Association such as QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the radio and television committee, other news agencies of the Army, and 10 editorial staffs of journals belonging to Army general departments, institutes, and military armed services and branches have organized functions and meetings to urge their journalists and editors to satisfactorily carry out their tasks to serve the party ideological work.

Many chapters have carried out appropriate, useful activities to help their members review and promote the tradition of the Vietnamese revolutionary press and to realize their duty and capacity as press workers in the new situation. Many leading and commanding cadres met with and cordially talked to press workers attending these functions.

On 20 June, General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State combined with head of the Army General Political Department, attended a meeting and talked to army press workers at the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN office in Hanoi.

Haiphong Party Committee Gears Up for Congress

BK2106094790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] The Haiphong City Party Committee has conducted a pilot research project on inspection and control over grass-roots party organizations' activities, on action against incompetent party members, and on measures for enhancing party members' vanguard and examplary role. Based on the results of surveys on the socioeconomic and cultural achievements by grass-roots party organizations and government agencies in urban wards and rural districts, the city party committee standing body has charged the city party committee organization section with the duty of devising a party-building program for the period between now and the opening of the seventh party congress. In this way, there will exist conditions for the forthcoming city party committee conference to discuss a number of urgent party-building tasks to be carried out in the near future.

Decision on School Tuition Fee Regulations

BK2006125790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] On 13 June, the Council of Ministers issued a decision to revise and amend regulations governing school tuition fees in the general education sector. The decision says:

Exemption of school tuition fees is applicable only to Level I and to students from grades one to five, and not to Levels II and III. Meanwhile, a system of exemption or reduction of school tuition fees is applicable to students who fall under various categories of social policies. Students of all ethnic minority groups in mountainous regions are entitled to receive allowances from regional funds and students whose families are facing unforeseen difficulties are also exempted from school tuition fees.

Tuition funds will not be deducted from the annual education budget while revenue and expenditure activities can be regulated through the state budget and can be used mainly to assist Level I, Level II, and Level III school teachers in their daily life. Meanwhile, no compulsory collection of any kind can be raised except for school tuition fees.

Parents associations, mass or social organizations, and educational organs must provide guidance and closely supervise the use of donations from families of students.

This decision of the Council of Ministers will become effective from the 1990-91 school year. All previous regulations that run counter to the decision will be abrogated.

Correction to National Assembly 19 Jun Meeting

BK2006100490

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "19 Jun Activities" under the item headlined "National Assembly Session Continues Discussion," published in the 19 June East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 57:

Column one, paragraph two, sentences three and four, make read: They also discussed issues related to the contribution of capital for joint ventures with foreign countries and the board of management over the selling of products of factories holding foreign investments in Vietnam, with emphasis on the rates of income taxes on joint enterprises aimed at stimulating the production of domestic goods to replace imported ones. Regarding this issue, Article 26 of the current law stipulates whether the tax rates of 15-25 percent on gained profits are satisfactory or whether they should be reviewed.

Australia

Evans Criticizes Indonesian Boat People Policy

BK1506084790 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Australia's Foreign Minister Senator Evans says Indonesia's policy of assisting boat people to journey to Australia is not helping a sensible regional approach to the refugee problem. The foreign minister says Indonesia has concerned Australia that it is not detaining people in sea-worthy boats who express the determination to continue to Australia and that Indonesia is selling them supplies of fuel and food.

Senator Evans says Indonesia's position is understandable and difficult to argue against under international law. However, he says any assistance contributes as an incentive for people to leave their countries in this way. Senator Evans says the region needs a deterrence to such departures and he wishes Indonesia had a different policy.

The minister has further lessened the likelihood that 200 Cambodian boat people who have landed on Australia's northern coastline will be allowed to stay as refugees. After returning from a visit to Europe and North Asia, Senator Evans said he shared the Prime Minister Mr. Hawke's assumption that the Cambodians would be unlikely to meet Australia's criteria for refugees. However, Senator Evans said that the boat people would be considered on a case by case basis.

Iraq To Be Biggest Buyer of Australian Wheat

BK2106085790 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] The value of Australian wheat sales to Iraq is expected to reach $500 million [currency not further specified] this year. Australia's ambassador in Baghdad, Mr. Peter Lloyd, says Iraq is going to replace Egypt as Australia's largest buyer of wheat.

Mr. Lloyd describes Iraq as a stable and reliable trading partner, saying its economy is recovering well from the eight-year war with Iran.

Fiji

Group Marches for Deportation of 12 Individuals

BK1606084890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Suva, June 16 (AFP)—Nearly 250 rightist Fijians marched here Saturday [16 June] petitioning the interim government to deport 12 "undesirable individuals" from the Pacific island republic by June 23.

Apenisa Seduadua, leader of the Soqosoqo I Taukei (People of the Land), told reporters after the 90-minute march that they expected the interim pro-ethnic Fijian Government to "act on our demands within the time limit."

Earlier news reports quoted Mr. Seduadua as saying that his extremist indigenous Fijian group would begin "pocket eruptions" if the government did not deport the 12, who are believed to include two journalists, trade unionists and opposition politicians. The group stirred up widespread riots and demonstrations in the 1987 political drama, when two coups were staged in Fiji.

Fijian Affairs Minister Vatiliai Navunisaravi, who received the marchers after President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau declined to meet them, assured the group that their petition would be referred to the Fijian Great Council of Chiefs.

The council is holding a second round of talks next week on the country's new constitution.

The marchers apparently lacked support as Mr. Seduadua said he had planned for a rally of about 100,000 demonstrators.

Tight security was mounted by security forces in the main streets of Suva as the march took place in heavy rain.

Mr. Seduadua claimed Saturday that his group's concern was that the "undesirable people are trying to destabilise the economy."

But a former Taukei Movement (Fijian people) leader Inoke Tabua branded the marchers as "troublemakers." Mr. Tabua told reporters that any of Fiji's 340,000 ethnic Indians, who are understood to be the main target for the Soqosoqo I Taukei group, could not be expelled because "they are citizens of this country."